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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..... JANUARY 9, 1896.

NEWS AND COMMENTS

Many of the ultra-jingo papers, says the Houston Post, are suffering from a severe attack of second thoughts.

The revenue collections in this district for the last six months were $587,023, an increase over the last half of 1894 of $43,624, or 8 per cent.

One of the stories told of Russell Sage is that when a thief one day dropped a bill near him, in order to draw his attention from counting some money he had drawn at a bank, Mr. Sage put his foot on the bill, thanked his informant, finished his count, stowed his own money securely away, and then smilingly put the thief's bill in his pocket.

Mr. Sala, says the Atlanta Constitution, shared the opinion of Sir Walter Scott, who said that he did not care about what he had written. In regard to this there is a characteristic story told of him. He had supplied an editor with an article, and the editor asked him whether he would object to a few alterations being made in it. Mr. Sala wrote in reply: "You have fulfilled my contract in delivering to you the required weight of raw meat. How you cook it, whether you roast it, or boil it, or hash it, or mince it, I neither care nor want to know."

The treasury official statement of receipts and expenditures has been issued. The receipts for December were $26,283,937 and expenditures $25,814,316, showing a surplus for the month of $474,620. For the first six months of the fiscal year the receipts were $167,568,053 and the expenditures $182,962,760, making the deficit $15,393,707. As compared with the last fiscal year at the same period, customs receipts show an increase of $13,000,000 and internal revenue receipts a decrease of $6,000,000. Expenditures show a decrease for the same period of $4,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is in pensions and $3,000,000 in navy establishment. The war expenditures have increased $1,000,000 and the interest account nearly $3,000,000, while the civil expenditures have decreased $5,000 000. Other items show slight changes, making up the difference.

Representative Skinner, says the Washington correspondence of the Charlotte Observer, will in a few days introduce a bill to make a canal from New York to Florida. From Cape Henry to Florida only twenty miles will have to be excavated and nearly all of this is in Mr. Skinner's district. The plan is to connect Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, Commodore Parks, of Norfolk, was here yesterday and stated to Mr. Skinner that there was great interest in the matter there. The boards of trade of New York, Baltimore and Norfolk favor the canal. The estimated total cost of the work is not exceeding $2,000,000 The measure has the support of the War and Navy Departments Mr. Skinner calls attention to the proposition on account of its value as a means of coast defence. Sand banks are the best fortifications. The inland canal would be useful for warships and transports in time of war as well as for commercial purposes.

The crop report for December has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. It says: "No cards of inquiry were sent out for November, as much of the cotton and corn was still remaining in the fields. These crops are now sufficiently gathered to enable a fair estimate to be made of their yield. From the answers of correspondents and other available sources of information the estimate for the State is placed at 350,000 bales. The season for picking has been unexcelled and the lint, though a little light, is of fine quality. The corn crop is estimated at 10 per cent. above the average, and is of excellent quality, except in some of the western counties where early frosts damaged badly the late planted. Notwithstanding the drought a full crop of wheat is sowed and looks well. Oats show a slight decline in amount of acreage. The number of fattening hogs is increased, and their condition is better than usual. The farmers of the State will have 'hog and hominy,' like in the old times 'before the war,' and will be the better and happier for it. May they never fall back into the fatal error of buying their food supplies from the West."

What principle of exclusion or inclusion will be adopted by the newly formed Society of Mayflower Descendants? The number of them, real or inauthentic, must be enormous. Some doubter has said that the Mayflower must have been 3,167 times bigger than the ark and the State of Rhode Island, judging by the number of desks, chairs, settles, noggins, piggins, posnets, trenches, pad-foot high and lowboys, tankards, and cob-irons, now on exhibition in various places, and solemnly believed to have come over Puddie Dock in 1620. As for the descendants of the Mayflower folk, it is to be hoped that they may meet in heaven; there is no place on earth big enough for them to meet in. One good object of the new society should be to instil into its members the difference, historically, politically, and socially, between the Pilgrims and the Massachusetts Bay people. The latter had the money, the education, the power, and the influence. The former got most of the glory and the speeches.

Last year in this country various persons gave $12,379,820 to colleges; $5,745,670 to charities; $2,089,150 to churches; to museums and art galleries $1,724,500; to libraries $530,439, and to other institutions $6,471,976: a total of $28,943, 549, which is nearly $10,000,000 more than was given the year before. Against this bright record, says the Atlanta Constitution, we must contrast a very different chapter of statistics. Last year this country lost 4,250 lives by shipwreck, about 2,090 fewer than were lost in 1894. Our railways killed 3,600 persons, about 550 more than were killed in 1894. We lost by fire last year $131,578,206, about $15,000,000 more than the previous year. In the world at large 79,461 persons lost their lives in epidemics, a falling off of 50 per cent from the year before. In war 157,986 lives were lost last year. Suicides and murders have largely increased. Last year there were 5,759 suicides, and for the past ten years they have increased at a fearful rate. In 1895 we had 10,500 murders, an increase of 700. Embezzlements are also on the decrease, the defalcations for last year amounting to less than half of the total for 1894.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Many of the sidewalk fakirs who have been selling souvenirs of the Atlanta exposition are going to Cuba to join the insurgents. More than 100 left there last week. They propose to fight until the insurgent army enters Havana and then they will sell "Liberty" badges —The Maryland Legislature met last week; the Senate contains fourteen Democrats, twelve Republicans and one independent Democrat; the last mentioned forced the Democrats to elect him President of the Senate; the House is largely Republican. —Dr. Jameson administrator of the British South Africa company invaded the Transvaal with an army of 700 men; the British Foreign Office is taking strenuous measures to force his withdrawal. —It is said Detroit councilmen got $70,000 for granting a franchise to a street railway company. —A race between trains carrying New Year's issues of rival newspapers in Denver resulted in the wreck of one train, killing the engineer and fireman. —Masked men bound and gagged the sheriff of Jones county, Miss., and robbed his safe of $8,000. —The Cunard steamer Cephalonia, Boston for Liverpool, in a dense fog struck a rock near Holyhead; the passengers were put ashore; at high tide she floated, then beached at Holyhead. —England has added another warship to her American squadron. —A Paris newspaper thinks France, Germany and Russia might intervene to settle the Venezuelan dispute. —A bloody outbreak lasting two days has taken place at Orfah, Asia Minor; the Turkish Government has put a stop to relieving the needy at Harpoot; at Malatia two Armenian members of the Governor's council rushed to him and begged for protection, which he refused and they were massacred by the guards in the Government building. —The New York Legislature convened last week; a memorial on the Venezuelan question was introduced in both houses: it advocated maintenance of the Monroe doctrine by our Government and urged the exhaustion of all pacific means to settle the dispute before breaking off amicable relations with England; Senator Cantor, Democrat, offered an amendment endorsing President Cleveland's action; this was rejected and the original resolution adopted. —It is thought the Senate Finance committee will substitute a free silver coinage bill for the House bond bill; the Republican leaders in the Senate are anxious to steer clear of amendments to the tariff bill. —At Greenwood, S. C., twenty-eight citizens were arrested on dispensary warrants. —Governor Morton, of New York, announces himself a candidate for President. —New light on the actual numerical strength of the Cuban insurgent army, under the direct command of Gens. Gomez and Maceo, and concerning the great destruction of crops, was furnished upon the arrival in Philadelphia of the British steamship Ardandhu, which sailed from Havana on December 29th last. This information is to the effect that these two generals alone had 23,000 men massed under them, and that Havana was in a state of great confusion and excitement on the Ardandhu's sailing. During the first part of the steamship's voyage along the Cuban coast fields of blazing corn and cane could be seen for a long distance. The scene of devastation extended all the way from Havana to Cardenas, and millions of dollars worth of property was soon reduced to ashes. —Governor Bradley denies emphatically the story printed in Louisville papers that he had started his campaign for President. —The Peanut trust, known as the Virginia Peanut association, has decided to wind up its affairs. It was found impossible to control the buying price of the nuts, hence its action. —The Venezuelan Minister at Washington is instructed by his Government to notify it as soon as the boundary commission decides whether it will visit that country or not; if it will not, Venezuela will forward to Washington all its documentary evidence on which its claims are based; copies of records at The Hague and at Madrid will have to be made; the all absorbing question is, what will England do? will she put in an appearance before the commission? —The naval hydrographer at Washington gives a forecast of stormy weather on the North Atlantic for January. —The Navy Department orders fifty automatic machine small calibre guns from the Colt company. —The Westminster Gazette says England should treat the Venezuelan commission with politeness, giving it all information desired, but not recognize its validity. —In the Midway at the Atlanta exposition the Dahomeyans attacked Mr. Pene, the concessionaire, whose wife knocked the chief down and stopped the riot. —In St. Louis a series of explosions caused the wreckage of several buildings; six dead bodies have been removed, and a number of persons are missing and many are seriously injured. —The New York Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions deploring the President's action in sending to Congress his message on the Venezuelan question, and proposing a joint committee of American and English business men in the interest of peace and harmony between the two countries. —The following are the net receipts of cotton at the ports since September 1st, 1895: Galveston, 684,056; New Orleans, 1,187,265; Mobile, 140,617; Savannah, 530,071; Charleston, 212,812; Wilmington, 134,999; Norfolk, 190,959; Baltimore, 23,980; New York, 50,088; Boston, 63,098; Newport News, 5,342; Philadelphia, 23,654; West Point, 130,681; Brunswick, 43,687; Velasco —; Texas City, 31,865; Pensacola, 6,915; Port Royal, 36,798. Total, 3,502,887. —As is usual at this season, there is considerable increase in the number of business failures in the United States, the total reported being 403 this week against 316 last week, 373 in the week one year ago, 480 two years ago, and as compared with 3 3 in the week three years ago. —The Emperor of Germany cables his congratulations to the President of the Transvaal over his defeat of the British filibusters under Jameson and the Paris press are jubilant over the same event. —Savannah Friday sold over 28,000 barrels of rosin, being the largest day's sale ever made on any market. —Senator Lodge introduces in the Senate a resolution looking to the purchase of the Danish West India islands —The Childrens' Home near Columbus, Ohio, was burned; there were 147 inmates, all of whom are thought to have been saved. —A resolution to impeach Comptroller Bowler was introduced in the House of Representatives. —Edwards & Brougton, of Raleigh, purchased the Biblical Recorder. —The London Times says all further British communications to Venezuela will be referred to Washington before answered.

War or Peace.

Louisville Home and Farm.]

At this writing, only a few days before Christmas, that festival of the Prince of Peace, the whole country is talking about a war with Great Britain.

For long years there has been a dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela as to the boundaries of Venezuela and the British colony of Guiana. * *

The dispute in no way affects our interests or interferes at any point with our commerce or our honor.

Yet the President sends a warlike message to Congress declaring that the British claim is an infraction of the Monroe doctrine; that we must send a commission to Venezuela to fix the boundary, and that if Great Britain will not accept this line we must fight.

The Monroe doctrine has nothing to do with this matter. It was President Monroe's warning to the Holy Alliances that we would not allow the monarchies of Europe to overthrow American Republics or to plant new colonies on this continent. England proposes to do neither.

Prof. Wolsey, the highest authority in America on international law, says: "The President has been ill advised. When he says that the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is dangerous to our national safety he says that which everybody knows to be ridiculous. The President finds his offer of arbitration declined. He now announces himself as a mediator. But the mediator known to international law must be accepted by both parties, who are also both free to reject his decision. He is therefore not a mediator, but a dictator. Compulsory mediation in this case is as much out of place as would have been a similar proposition in our Northwest and Northeast boundary disputes."

Twice in our own history have we had serious disputes with England in connection with our boundaries; twice the politicians of the day have inflamed the public mind as Mr. Olney and Mr. Cleveland are doing, and twice we surrendered our contentions without firing a gun.

One dispute related to the Northeastern boundary, and was long a source of irritation of an acute character. Finally England sent Lord Ashburton to America when Tyler was President and Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

The result was what is called the Ashburton treat. It was savagely attacked by the Jingoes of the day, but it was confirmed by a two thirds vote in the Senate and remains to day a monument to the services of Daniel Webster.

Again: Polk was President and James Buchanan was Secretary of State. The platform on which Polk was elected was vigorous in its demand for the "reannexation of Oregon." The President sent to Congress a message similar to, though less violent than Mr. Cleveland's, setting forth our claims to all of Oregon. The war cry went up: "Fifty four-forty or Fight!" That boundary would have included what is now known as British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

But we did not get it and we did not fight. On the contrary, when the British Government offered us the line of forty-ninth degree, reserving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver Island by a line running through the Strait of Fuca, we were ready to accept. The suggestions for a treaty were drawn by Lord Aberdeen and Minister McLane; the proposals were submitted confidentially to the Senate; were received favorably and a treaty to that effect was drawn and confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 41 to 14.

Is it possible that the Monroe doctrine calls us to war in behalf of the rights of Venezuela, when fifty years ago it did not call us to arms in behalf of the Oregon claim of 54:40? Will we do to-day what we then refused to do?

Certainly not. We are under every bond to keep the peace. Washington warns us against such a course in his farewell address. Jefferson in his whole career warns us against it. Monroe himself would be astonished to see his words quoted for such a war. Adams would rise from his grave to utter his protest. Lincoln would read to the nation his message on the Trent affair. Grant would turn his back on Appomattox to plead before the Geneva tribunal. A Christian civilization is a standing protest against a folly so supreme. Self interest and the welfare of others all call for peace.

And peace it will be. The conscience of both nations will respond, not to the bellowing of the politicians, nor to the bloodthirsty declarations of those who love war, but to the better instincts of our nature, to the teachings of an ancient and a modern Christianity, to the Sermon on the Mountain, to that psalm of nineteen centuries ago: Peace on earth; peace on earth, and good will to men.

War to the Farmer.

Louisville Home and Farm.]

Kings, it is said, make war, and the people fight it. War is no great burden to the rich, but it pinches the poor.

War with England would prove especially disastrous to the South. We export two thirds of our cotton crop. War would shut us out of our best markets and throw the surplus back on our own hands.

Our mills could not take this surplus if so inclined. The result would be the lowest prices for a crop reduced to three or four million bales.

On the other hand, everything the South has to buy would in a little while reach war prices, and distress would be wide-spread.

If the nation's security, her honor, her commerce, is threatened, she must go to war without counting the cost, but such is not the case at present.

Even when our own boundaries were threatened we refused to fight, yet the politicians ask our people to day to go to war with Great Britain over a dispute with Venezuela about boundaries.

It is war, or threatened war, which keeps the peasants of Europe ground to the dust. All Europe is an armed camp, that is what we must make America if we intend to insist on directing the course of every nation in South America.

That means millions and hundreds of millions wrung annually from our hard-working farmers, and merchanics, mainly for the benefit of contractors and a gang of politicians who hold that the world owes them a living.

No greater calamity could happen to our people—we mean to the millions who have their own living to make—than to change the American policy of peace for the European policy of perpetual war or threats of war.

The newspapers are nearly as daft as our politicians, and the people themselves must speak.

We suggest, therefore, to those of our readers who still believe that the Sermon on the Mount was an inspired utterance, that they write a postal card or a letter to their Congressmen saying while they are willing to do anything to maintain the honor of the United States, they are not willing to go to war about the Venezuela boundary, nor do they desire to maintain the Unites States on a war footing.

Such expressions from the Christian people of the United States should be so long and loud as to be heard in Washington.

The New Poet Laureate.

Queen Victoria has appointed Mr. Alfred Austin Poet Laureate, an office which has been vacant since the death of Lord Tennyson, on Oct. 6, 1892.

Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate, is a poet, critic, and journalist. He was born at Headingly, near Leeds, in 1835. His father was a merchant and magistrate of the borough of Leeds and his mother was the sister of Joseph Locke, the eminent civil engineer, and M. P. for the borough of Honiton, of which he was lord of the manor. Both his parents being Roman Catholics, he was sent to Stonyhurst College and afterwards to St. Mary's College, Oscott. From Oscott he took his degree at the University of London in 1853, and in 1857 he was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple. The publication, although anonymously, of a poem entitled "Randolph," when he was eighteen, showed the bent of his disposition, and it may be said on the authority of Mr. Austin himself, that he ostensibly embraced the study of the law only in deference to the wishes of his parents, and from his earliest years was imbued with the desire and determination to devot his life mainly to literature. The expression of this resolve is found in a novel written and published while he was yet a minor.

On the death of his father in 1861 he quitted the Northern circuit and went to Italy. His first acknowledged volume of verse, "The Season; a Satire," appeared in 1861. A third and revised edition of "The Season" appeared in 1869. His other poetical productions are:

"The Human Tragedy," 1862, republished in an amended form in 1879, and again finally revised in 1889; "The Golden Age: a Satire," 1871; "Interludes," 1872; "Rome or Death," 1873; "Madonna's Child," 1873; "The Tower of Babel," a drama, 1874; "Leszko, the Bastard: a Tale of Polish Grief," 1877; "Savonarola," a tragedy, 1881; "Soliloquies in Song," "At the Gate of the Convent," "Love's Widowhood and other Poems," "Prince Lucifer," and "English Lyrics," all published between 1881 and 1890.

He has published three novels—"Five Years of It;" 1858; "An Artist's Proof," 1864, and "Won by a Head," 1866, also "The Poetry of the Period," reprinted from *Temple Bar*, 1870, and "A Vindication of Lord Byron," 1869, occasioned by Mrs. Stowe's article, "The True Story of Lord Byron's Life."

He has written much for the London *Standard* and for the *Quarterly Review*. During the sittings of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican he represented the *Standard* at Rome, and he was a special correspondent of that journal at the head quarters of the King of Prussia in the France German war.

His political writings include "Russia Before Europe," 1876; "Tory Horrors," 1876, a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian Horrors," and "England's Policy and Peril," a letter to the Earl of Beaconsfield, 1877. In 1883, in conjunction with Mr. W. J. Courthone, he founded the *National Review*, and continued to edit that periodical till the summer of 1893. In 1892 Messrs. Macmillan issued a collected edition of his poems in six volumes, since which time they have published "Fortunatus the Pessimist," "England's Darling and Other Poems," and a prose work entitled "The Garden That I Love."

Bradstreet's Report.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The week which ended 1895 and ushered in 1896 has been very dull in merchantile circles, is usual at this period. The volume of business has fallen away sharply, owing to the New Year's holiday. Stock taking and preparing samples for commercial travelers is taking the attention of jobbers and commission houses. A slackening of activity in some of the important manufacturing lines is likewise noticeable, and it is significant that telegrams from so many centres report merchantile collections slow or unsatisfactory, the exception being at a few points South. Jobbers in leading lines at many centres are confident as to the outlook of trade in the near future, although in instances fears are expressed of an unfavorable effect, due to inability to secure necessary legislation on financial questions.

December bank clearings are the largest for any month last year but one and furnishes a satisfactory closing chapter to a year's large gains in bank clearings. Total clearings at sixty cities for December aggregate $5,026,056,187, a gain over December last year of 17.6 per cent.

The prices movement has taken a start upward and, for the first time in many weeks, a large majority of the staples quoted close higher than one week ago. Flour, wheat, corn and oats are all up, as are pork and sugar both raw and refined, petroleum both crude and refined, cotton, wool and hides, the last having stiffened the leather market. Quotations for lumber and for coal remain firm at the levels of the preceding week, as do cotton goods, notably print cloths, the increased price of which has not enjoyed relatively the advance shown by cotton. In addition to a decline in the price of coffee, pig iron and steel are off 25 to 50c per ton with quotations still in the buyers' favor. The prospect does not favor a relief from the existing weakness in the iron market, as production is ahead of all records, with an output of about 1,000,000 tons per month and stocks are accumulating. Some furnaces may have to shut down soon to relieve the pressure.

Deserted by their Allies.

What will our goldbug friends in North Carolina, who are cuckoos, do, now that they are deserted by many of their staunchest allies outside the State? The Wilmington Messenger gathers from the New York Evening Post, a British standard goldbug of the fiercest kind, the following choice epithets applied to its late idol, the President:

"A devil!
"A schemer!
"A Blackguard!
"A Second Debs!
"A panic breeder!
"A third-term intriguer!
"An international anarchist!"

and various other bad things.

"Then," continues the Messenger, "that other extremest of British goldbug papers, the Richmond Times, that favored boycotting silver men has gone off in this wise, charging its great man

"With a lack of ordinary sense!
"With writing absurd messages to Congress!
"With putting this country in a fool position!
"With destroying public and private credit!
"With atrocious disregard of the common interests!"

"It calls him 'a great marplot.' It hints at sinister motives. It says he is not 'fit for the chair,' and concludes that—

"'In all history there is no such case as Mr. Cleveland's, of a man falling in one hour from the very topmost pinnacle of the esteem of good men to the very lowest depths to which their distrust can consign him.'"

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Morgan's Second Hold-Up.

N. Y World.]

Our news columns to-day tell in a clear and succinct manner the story of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's second "hold-up" of the national Treasury.

The scheme is not yet fully consummated, as the exactions of the great financier are so severe that the President is said to hesitate about agreeing to them—too quickly.

Mr. Morgan, however, is troubled by no doubts. He is firmly convinced that he and the "blind pool" of bankers which he represents have a sufficient control of the gold that the Government requires to enable him to enforce his own terms.

Mr. Morgan proposes, in substance, to get the bonds which he thinks the Government must sell to him alone, for about 105¾, of the same class that are now selling in the open market for 117¾ He would thus make for his syndicate a profit of nearly $11,000,000 on the first $100,000,000, and as much more on the second bond issue if the Government can again be cornered within the year and Congress shall do nothing for its relief.

This is a very pretty scheme as it stands. It is cold-blooded "business" on the part of Mr. Morgan and his syndicate. Wall street does not doubt that the President will surrender. Is the Senate indifferent to the situation? Is the Government really at the mercy of one individual?

THE PRESIDENT'S PART.

The President's part in bringing the Treasury into its dilemma is not creditable either to his foresight or to his circumspection.

If he had determined to maintain the gold reserve under the authority which he already possesses he should have appealed to the country with an issue of the bonds two or three months ago, and have sold enough to keep the reserve at all times full. No bankers' syndicate could then have cornered the Treasury, and the President could have made his appeal to Congress for some measure of permanent protection.

By intensifying the trouble through a wanton threat of war, and following this with a Macedonian cry to Congress for help, he gave to Mr. Morgan just the opportunity which that eminent financier wanted. The hoarded gold of the banks is now combined in an attempt to force the Government to buy the coin at the holders' terms.

To make the case even worse, Mr. Morgan and his confidential counsel, Mr. Stetson, a former partner of the President, were in Washington in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and another Cabinet officer as to the terms of this contract. The secrecy of the preliminaries and the obviously false statements as to the preparations for the bond issue given out at Washington, were repetitions of the scandal of last February. The President seems incapable of understanding that he cannot act at once as head of the Administration, charged with protecting the people's interests, and the chief contracting party with a bankers' syndicate intent upon buying at 105 or less bonds worth 117. This lack of sensitiveness or indifference to public opinion is the most unfortunate feature of a very unpleasant situation.

THE PRICE OF BONDS.

In February last some sixty-odd millions of thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds of the United States were privately sold to a syndicate of bankers at 104½. They were worth in the open market about 120.

Shortly afterwards the syndicate bankers divided these bonds among themselves at the nominal price of 112½.

The moment the securities were placed upon the market the price rose to 116½ and 118. A little later it was 120. On Dec. 21 they were worth 119. After the jingo message was sent to Congress they declined to 116 and 116½. Now that the war craze is over they have recovered to 117½.

At the same time British consols bearing 2½ per cent. interest are worth 106⅝ and French rentes 101¼.

The resources of this country are far greater and its debts per capita far less than those of any foreign nation.

The difference to the people (the taxpayers) between a 3 per cent. and a 4 per cent. net rate on $100,000,000 thirty-year bonds is $1,000,000 a year. The total extra cost of the forced high rate will be $30,000,000. Deducting the premium of 4.75 the robbery of the people by the proposed second squeeze would be $35,259,000.

This is not necessary. In the way in which it is proposed to be done it is not decent.

WILL THEY FORCE A BOND ISSUE?

Our correspondent at Washington shares the prevailing conviction at the capital that the silver Senators will not permit the passage of the House bond bill, or of any measure that does not provide for the free coinage of silver.

There have been bluffs in the Senate before. In making a deal with the Populists to reorganize the Senate the Republicans have given the silver men control of the Finance Committee.

The Democracy Crushed by the Administration.

Oxford Ledger.]

On Saturday the House of Representatives passed the bond bill by a vote of 169 to 135. 47 Republicans refused to act with a majority of their party. The Democrats and Populists lead by Mr. Crisp, with the exception of Mr. Hutchinson, of Texas, who voted for the bill, presented an unbroken front against the bill. The reason they opposed the bill was because it would increase the burden of a people already tax ridden and would tend to legalize a serious usurpation of power by the Secretary of the Treasury. If the Secretary would use his discretion and redeem notes in silver the gold raids would cease and new hope would be infused in the Democratic party now crushed by the financial policy of the administration.

Democratic Unanimity.

Atlanta Constitution.]

There were two significant features of the energetic efforts of the republican majority in the house to carry out the old-time policy of their party of issuing bonds in time of peace. One was the division that was shown to exist in the ranks of the republicans, forty-seven members refusing to support the bond measure. The other was the practical unanimity of the democrats. Only one democrat—a man named Hutcninson, from Texas—voted for the infamous measure.

In other words, the tables have been completely turned. When Mr. Cleveland proposed to issue bonds a number of democrats, for various reasons, political and otherwise, preferred not to antagonize him; but when the republicans greedily jumped at an opportunity to legislate against the people and in behalf the bondholders and gold owners, they were not only faced by a significant break in their own lines but by the unanimous—for Hutchinson don't count—opposition of the democrats, including such men as Catchings and Patterson, who, for reasons best known to themselves, and doubtless entirely adequate to themselves, had refused to antagonize the bond issuing schemes of Mr. Cleveland.

Thus a large number of republicans stand opposed to the old financial policy of their party, while the democrats in congress have returned in a body to the traditional policy of the organization which they represent. Under the leadership of Mr. Crisp, which was bold, vigorous and vigilant, and entirely adequate to the demands of the occasion, they were united against the republican scheme.

We rejoice in the hope that this unity among the democrats in the house to defeat designing plans of financial relief—tainted as these plans are with every form of opposition to the people's interests—may be taken as a sign that henceforth the democratic party, as of old, will turn its hand against the financial legislation that is now oppressing the people, as well as against all schemes and projects, from whatever source they may come, that have for their purpose the perpetuation of dangerous legislation that is already on the statute books.

We have high hopes that the unity and harmony manifested in the opposition of the democrats of the house to the bond scheme goes deeper and reaches further than that particular measure.

What a pity it is that this harmonious picture of democratic unity should be marred by the open antagonism of the president, who was elected by democratic voters and who might naturally be presumed to feel some interest in the rehabilitation of the democratic party which for the past two years has been in a state of woeful collapse, brought about by the repudiation of its pledges. And yet while the unanimous vote of the democratic representatives in congress—except Hutchinson, and he is not big enough to count—was being cast against the scheme to fasten another great incubus on the people, adding to the $200,000,000 burden already imposed upon their shoulders, the president was quietly arranging for a new bond issue ranging from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Among the Magazines.

No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for $4.00 a year and 35 cents a copy. But times change, and the magazines change with them. It has remained for The Cosmopolitan, sold at one dollar a year, to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 320,000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water-color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story by Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals. The cover of The Cosmopolitan is also changed, a drawing of page length by the famous Paris artist Rossi, in lithographic colors on white paper takes the place of the manilla back with its red stripe. Hereafter the cover is to be a fresh surprise each month.

The art features in *The Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country*, for January, are really enjoyable. Among the contributions "Innocence," from a painting by Charles Chaplin, makes a delightful frontis piece. Other full page illustrations are: "A Stormy Voyage," from a drawing by C. McKnight Smith; "Love's Disarmed," from a painting by Leon Perrault; "An Afternoon Call" and "A Love Letter," from paintings by Paul Poetzsch; "Henry Ward Beecher," from an auto photograph; "Miss Ellen Terry," from a drawing by J. Bernard Partridge, and "A-hanging from a Jack Oak Limb," from an original drawing by T. J. Nicholl. The last mentioned is one of three illustrations by the same artist, commemorating events in the history of the "wild and woolly West" as told by Capt. Jack Crawford, the Poet-Scout, in one of a series of sketches entitled "The Lost Creek Literary Club," appearing in the current number of the magazine. Cetainly the artist, like the author, is original. Extremely so. But it takes all kinds of people—and artists—to make up the world in which we live.

The Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country, 149 153 Leonard Street, New York. Subscription, $2.00 a year.

The February number of Harper's Magazine will contain an article by Justice Clark entitled "A Recovered Chapter in History," being the history of the expedition to Venezuela from this country in 1741. It will be illustrated with several engravings and a map. The February Green-bag of Boston, the lawyers literary magazine, will also publish an article from Justice Clark's prolific pen on "Judicial Executions by burning at the stake in North Carolina."

Crazy People Recover their Wits.

N. Y. World, Dec. 27.]

The jingo motto, "War on earth, ill will to men," is not nearly so popular as it was a week ago.

The interviews with leading Democratic and Republican Senators by The World's staff correspondent show plainly that the "sober second thought" is in active operation among those who hastily and heedlessly yielded to the President's jingo onslaught. Senators Platt and Sherman do not support the President's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. Senator Gray categorically denies that the United States assumes by its action to "delimit a frontier for Great Britain." Senator Teller takes the same position. It is a pity that these same views were not declared on the floor of the Senate.

During November the leading books sold in this country were as follows: "The Red Cockade," by Weyman; the "Second Jungle Book," by Kippling; "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," by Watson; "Casa Braccio," by Crawford; "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," by Watson; "Jude the Obscure," by Hardy; "Sorrows of Satan," by Corelli; Chronicles of Count Antonio," by Hawkins; "Aftermath," by Allen.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me." June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1.6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FAILING MANHOOD
General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. —Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

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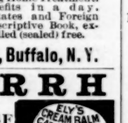
and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.



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ELY'S CREAM BALM is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester s English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

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1-9-96 4t.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court—
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } To Jan'y Term, 1896.

Margaret A. Baxley, et al. vs. Elias J. Baxley. } SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

The defendant, Elias J. Baxley, will take notice: That by this publication, pursuant to the statute, he is required to appear at the January Term, 1896, the same being the 20th day of said month, and the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March, 1896, and to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff which is now deposited in the Clerk's office at Fayetteville, N. C., to which answer must be made within said term, or the plaintiff will be granted the relief therein demanded.

That the object of said action is for an absolute divorce and to subject certain real estate therein referred to the payment of the debt and obligation, due to her as the former owner of separate estate, and those rights which accrue to her by law under her marital rights, and for such other and further relief as she may be entitled to

This 31st Dec., 1895.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk Superior Court.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
1-2-96 6t

CALENDARS.

NEW SAMPLES,
LATEST DESIGNS,
LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

OBSERVER OFFICE.

CALENDARS.

BANK SALE.

The remaining assets of The People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., as described below will be sold at Public Sale at the Bank Building on Hay street, in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th day of January, 1896.

This is an adjourned sale from June, 1895.

WM. G. LEDUC,
Receiver of the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.

SCHEDULE C.—REAL ESTATE.

Piece No. 1—210 acres of land in Rockfish Township, Cumberland county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from Wm. G. LeDuc, commissioner to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated December 6, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 208, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 2—Two hundred and ten acres of land on head waters of Beaver Creek, in Cumberland county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from J. B. Starr and wife, Sophia J., to W. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., and dated November 7th, 1893, and recorded in book S, No. 4, page 631, office Register of Deeds for said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 3—Four acres of land, a steamboat landing on Cape Fear river, in Bladen county, N. C., adjoining lands of Jonathan Melvin, John Grimes and Henry Allen, and twenty-five aeres in same county lying on west side of Calvin

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 9, 1896.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

LET US SAVE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We ask the careful attention of our readers to the articles which follow. It seems to us to be plain that the President is seeking a third term, and that he is not scrupulous in the measures he adopts to reach his end. The Democratic party had its birth in Mr. Jefferson's fight against centralization of power in the Federal Head. The extension of the period of office holding accorded to the Head of the System, the President, is, therefore, the most potent contributor to centralization. A century and a quarter of practice has fixed the limit at two terms, and the Democracy when in control of the House of Representatives adopted the practice as a tenet of its faith.

The Colonies may have made a mistake in revolting from England, and Mr. Jeffermay have erred in afterwards seeking to effectuate the principles which our revolting ancestors fought for. The OBSERVER, for one, does not think so. But whatever others may think on this subject, we are bound, as Americans, to accept the republican form of government established by the Revolution, and, as Democrats, to accept the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson promulgated in the founding of our party.

The OBSERVER believes that in the Democratic party lies the only hope of the Republic. It believes that the Democratic party can only be preserved by adhering to its established principles.

It follows that its public servants who repudiate those principles should themselves be repudited; and that the press, the party's voice, should fearlessly point out those its servants who are disloyal to it.

Mr. Cleveland long since drew himself apart from Democratic principles. Of late he has begun to assume powers not conferred upon him by the Law of the Land.

These things being so, it is, in our opinion, the duty of Democrats to weaken the hands of Cleveland, the third-term Presidential Aspirant, whenever it can be done conformably to the truth.

So far as the party in North Carolina is concerned, it is plain that it cannot endorse Mr. Cleveland and win. If it repudiates him, it may win. The OBSERVER appeals to the leaders of the party to take the only course that offers a chance of recovering the State.

The reader will bear in mind, in reading these articles, that the question is, now, not whether England is right or wrong. That, we doubt not—if the President can be confined to his constitutional duties—will be settled without war and without sacrificing American rights. For the maintenance of these latter Americans will stand to the last man. What the country and especially the Democratic party needs to know is whether their servant whom they have put in the Presidential chair has or has not transcended his authority, and whether he uses his great public trust, in this and other matters, for the trustors' benefit or for his own.

A NEW BOND ISSUE.

On Sunday the Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for bids for "one hundred millions of dollars of 4 per cent. coupon or registered bonds in denominations of fifty dollars and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders."

The New York World and other papers have been filled, ever since the President's panic bond message, with protests against another secret dicker with a syndicate such as the President made last February. By that transaction, a syndicate—part American and part British, and between whom and the President the President's late law partner was the go-between—had secured for 104½ bonds worth in the open market 120. The World and the other papers insisted that there was evidence that the President was now about to repeat the same operation, in which case the syndicate's profits would be larger because the amount involved was larger. The World, assisted by the other papers, brought such an overwhelming public sentiment to bear in favor of publicity in the offering of the bonds, that when Senator Elkins, on Friday last, brought up his resolution directing that "no bonds shall be sold at private sale or under private contract," and Senator Hill rushed to the President's defence, asserting that the President would not issue any bonds until Congress had acted, the latter's motion to refer the Elkins resolution to committee was voted down by a majority of 48 to 6! It is interesting to note that neither one of the quartette of Senators (Gorman, Brice, Hill and Murphy,) whom the President charged, last year, with "perfidy and dishonor,"—the "bosses" about whom we have heard so much from the President's friends—was included in the 48 votes recorded against the President. Brice, Hill and Murphy were of the 6 defenders of the President. Gorman cast half a vote in the President's favor by not voting.

But while the World and its goldbug allies have prevented the scandal of another secret sale of bonds at a loss of many millions to the people, they approve of the issue of bonds, and agree with the President in his policy of protecting the "gold reserve." There is where the bimetallists part company with the World and those of its thinking.

As has been often stated, there is no law for this gold reserve. If it be admitted that there should be a coin reserve held for the redemption of the government's paper obligations, then 100 millions (the amount set for the gold reserve) is totally inadequate, for it is far below the amount which ordinary banking rules would prescribe, the redeemable paper amounting to nearly 700 millions.

As there is no law for the creation or maintenance of this gold reserve, an attempt has been made to make it appear that its existence has been recognized in law.

In reponse to a resolution of enquiry adopted February 2, 1894, Mr. Carlisle said:

"This fund is not mentioned in any statute of the United States, except in the proviso contained in section 12 of the act approved July 12, 1882, entitled an 'Act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes,' which is as follows:

"'*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below one hundred millions of dollars.'"

But, that the setting of a limit at 100 millions of gold in the Act of July 12, 1882, referred to the gold portion, and the gold portion only, of the coin redemption fund which the Secretaries of the Treasury had made a practice of keeping on hand, is demonstrated by this quotation from the report of Secretary Folger, in 1881, viz:

"The reserve has never fallen below 36 per cent. nor been above 45 per cent. of outstanding notes. The silver certificates issued are payable only in silver coin, and the gold received for these certificates is now available for redemption purposes. There is now in the Treasurer's cash about $25,000,000 of fractional silver coin having only a limited legal-tender value, and not available for redemption purposes. The remainder of this reserve consists *chiefly* of gold coin. It is generally conceded that, for safe banking, a reserve of 40 per cent. to meet current obligations, is necessary. The Government, by the issue of its notes payable on demand, and its obligation to meet them when presented, is in a position analogous to that of banking, and should therefore act upon principles found to be sound and safe in that business."

It appears, then, that the reserve was understood to be a coin reserve, gold *and* silver, and that the fact that it consisted, in 1881, "chiefly" of gold was an accident so far as the present point is concerned.

As the President insists that there is no Treasury deficiency, and asserts that he issues the bonds now called for solely to get gold to maintain the "gold" reserve, it will be seen from the quotation we have made from Secretary Folger's report that there is no warrant whatever for a "gold" reserve and that Secretary Carlisle's report of February, 1894, is misleading.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

On Wednesday night, January 1st, the President announced the names of the Venezuelan Commissioners, five in number, as follows:

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, N. Y.

Frederick R. Coudert, of New York city.

Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland, President of the Johns Hopkins University.

The New York Sun (jingo organ) gives an account of the appointees which the reader will find in another column.

Messrs. Brewer, Gilman and White, it will be seen, are Republicans, and Messrs. Alvey and Coudert, Democrats. It is a thoroughly respectable body of men, but, in an international matter of such importance as the duty to which they are assigned, they must be regarded as of hardly the second rate. Mr. Coudert, however, would rank with the best, though his selection may be regarded as injudicious, because he has recently expressed very decided if not violent views on the subject which he is now appointed to investigate. It is generally regretted that men of the grade of Mr. Phelps, ex-Senator Edmunds, Mr. J. C. Carter and Mr. Lincoln, whom the public had much in mind, were not appointed, because they are so well known on both sides of the Atlantic that their conclusions would be accepted with the least criticism.

Four of the Commissioners (Mr. White not having reached Washington) met at the State Department on Saturday, and organized by electing Justice Brewer as President. Their credentials, signed by the President, read as follows:

"You are hereby appointed member of commission to investigate and report upon the true location of the divisional line between the territory of the republic of Venezuela and that of British Guiana.

"It is expected that the commission will avail itself of all possible sources of information, will apply to the matter all pertinent rules of municipal and international law, and will make a report to the President of their conclusions, together with the evidence and documents submitted to and considered by them, with as little delay as is compatible with the thorough and impartial consideration of the subject to be dealt with."

CONGRESS DID NOT ADOPT THE PRESIDENT'S THREAT OF WAR.

The jingo newspapers have stated that Congress endorsed the President's war message, in which the appointment of the Commission was urged. That is not true. It is best to get these matters straight as we go. As we have heretofore remarked, if the President had laid the Olney-Salisbury correspondence before Congress with a simple recommendation for the appointment of a commission to determine the rights of the United States in the matter, and had ommitted his threat of war, he would have done his duty and avoided usurping powers denied to him by the Constitution. That Congress was careful to avoid committing itself to any part of his message except the recommendation for the appointment of the commission, is a matter of record. The bill for their appointment was presented in the House of Representatives, on the 18th of December, by Mr. Hitt, (Republican), of Illinois, chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, and was as follows:

(Congressional Record, Vol. 28, No. 12, Page 249.)

A bill (H. R. 2173) making appropriation for the expenses of a commission to investigate and report on the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

Be it enacted, etc, That the sum of $100,000 (amended by the addition of the words, "or so much thereof as may be necessary") be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President, to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

Mr. Boutelle (Republican), of Maine, suggested that the bill be sent to the committee in the usual way. Mr. Hitt spoke in reply as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, appreciating all that was said by the gentleman who has just taken his seat, and the patriotic impulse that led him to make his remarks, I desire to say a word in explanation of the bill and its purpose, which I trust will satisfy every one in this House—and I will say it without mentioning this side of the House or that side. I hope we have not two sides of the House when it comes to a question of this kind. [Loud applause.] The President of the United States on yesterday sent a message to this House, at the conclusion of the reading of which the House adjourned; there was hardly time for deliberate action; and it might, perhaps, have been deemed precipitate if taken at that time; but we have all examined it after having heard it read from the desk. After a general discussion in that message of doctrines, policies, and national interests, there is a request made directly by the Executive to this House for action to aid him in the exercise of his Executive functions.

"It is a part of the Executive function to ascertain the facts relating to any question in negotiation with a foreign country. The gravity of the case is such that the President suggests a mode of determining a cardinal question in the controversy, and he asks us to co-operate with him by enabling him to appoint three or more men to examine the records and evidence and the facts involved. In this contention between two great Governments the first fact for us to remember as patr otic Americans is that the success of our country in its contention depends, above all, upon our presenting a united front, so that all Americans shall appear to be one and that our Government shall speak for all the people of the United States. [Applause.] And the prompt response of the people's representatives here, according this small sum of money to pay the expenses of an investigation, which the President says shall be carefully and judicially made, and with the least delay possible—a suggestion of promptness which I am sure was made in good faith and will be so carried out by an American President—we answering in that spirit which becomes Americans and promptly granting the appropriation, the spectacle will be presented to the foreigner, to our opponent, of a Republic that is as one man. [Applause.]

"In negotiations of this character any officer charged with the duty of representing his Government is hampered and the opponent is encouraged by every word of dissent that comes from his home. Every criticism behind the officer's back puts him at a disadvantage, and hesitation by this Congress, the postponing of this simple question of an appropriation to aid the President in performing an Executive function, would be construed by the British press and the British Government as evidence that the people of the United States were not in accord, that his action in the matter had some relation to party tactics, and that he did not speak the voice of the American people.

"Let us answer and do our duty, all of us, now. *We shall have long days in which to discuss the Monroe doctrine and the exact words in which it should be formulated if we do not agree with the precise terms in which Mr. Olney or the President has put it.* But on this particular matter now presented discussion of various views only confuses and gives aid and comfort to those across the sea. Any disclosure of dissent here—and at bottom there really is none—any appearance of dissent would not aid, but would hamper, those who are clothed by the Constitution with authority to speak for the nation and charged with this great duty. I hope, therefore, that the House will proceed to pass the bill without delay. I have made these few remarks, not from any desire to speak or debate myself, but merely as a suggestion by way of guidance to the immediate action which I believe we ought to take, and in which I hope all will concur.

"And now, Mr. Speaker, unless there is some considerable body of gentlemen here who desire discussion, I will move the previous question."

Mr. Hitt's speech, as above, is the official statement of the attitude of the House in respect to the President's message. The bill was passed without change by the Senate on Friday, the 20th of December, and the debate in that chamber did not alter the attitude assumed towards the message as stated by Mr. Hitt. [It is worth noting, in passing, that Mr. Hitt said, as above quoted, that members had had time to examine the President's message. There is no reference to having examined the Salisbury correspondence—as, indeed, there had not been sufficient time to do so.]

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT TOWARDS THE COMMISSION'S LABORS.

A Washington press despatch of Saturday's date thus describes the attitude which the President will assume towards the commission during its labors.

"As the commission is not an international, but a national body, subject to no official supervision from any other nation and created solely for the purpose of ascertaining facts desired by the United States Government, the President and Secretary of State could properly consult with the members, but this will be avoided even if the occasion for it should arise in order that their conclusions may be arrived at free from outside pressure. Of course the commission will be obliged to call on the Secretary of State for information on the subject of the various boundaries claimed by Great Britain, but this will be merely a necessary formal proceeding, and any information that the commission may desire from the Government of Great Britain, Holland, Spain or Venezuela must also be requested through the State Department, not only as a matter of diplomatic courtesy but because the commission has no recognized standing with foreign powers."

HOW THE PRESIDENT INFLAMED THE PEOPLE.

We have heretofore alluded to the artifice by which the President swept Congress and the people off their feet in the Venezuela matter. That is to say, we stated that, according to our reading of his war message, and according to what seemed to us to be the general understanding of it, the President had declared as a fact—a fact already definitely ascertained by himself—that Great Britain encroached upon the territory of Venezuela; and that he asked the appointment of the commission merely to mark off the exact divisional line between Venezuela and the British possessions. The question of encroachment was not a subject of doubt. That was settled. It merely remained to determine the precise extent of the encroachment. It was for this purpose only that he asked the appointment of a commission. When their report was made and accepted, we were then to declare war upon Great Britain unless it retired its police and other concomitants of occupation beyond the line as marked out by us. That was the popular understanding. Nothing else, of course, could justify the threat of war. In short, unless the President knew for a certainty that Great Britain had seized territory that belonged to Venezuela, it was not to be imagined that he would make a threat of war; for a threat of war would force the hand of Congress which alone has power to declare war.

Nor was this our understanding and the popular understanding, only. It was held in the Senate even as late as three days after the war message, proving that, under the excitement caused by the remarkable character of the message, even three days had not been sufficient for reading and digesting the voluminous antecedent correspondence upon which the message was based. Said Senator Call, in the debate, on the 20th of December, over the form in which the commission should be voted:

(Congressional Record, Vol. 28, No. 14, Page 279.)

"Mr. President, this question appears to me to present itself to every Senator in this light. The President of the United States *has informed Congress* that the Government of Great Britain *claims a large portion* of the territory of the Republic of Venezuela without foundation of right, and appeals to the Government of the United States to enforce in aid of Venezuela what is known as the Monroe doctrine, with the declaration that the territory of the American Republics shall not by force be taken from them by any European Government and its policy and form of government established over it. The President has informed Great Britain that this country desires an arbitration between the Venezuelan Government and the Government of Great Britain. *Great Britain has declined that arbitration*, and proposes to insist upon her claim of right as determined by herself in opposition to the action of the Government of Venezuela. The President has declared that the policy of this Government, proclaimed *in the Monroe doctrine*, will forbid us from assenting to that action on the part of England and will demand of us that we shall use all the resources of this country to prevent it."

The parts of the above quotation italicized by us show that Senator Call understood the message as the public understood it, and there is no evidence in the debate that it was differently understood by other Senators. On the morning after the message the President allowed his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, to give out to the press that he had been overwhelmed with letters of approval and that he had received many offers of troops. By so doing he confirmed the popular understanding that his message was practically a declaration of war. But as soon as the Wall Street panic which his message caused, became a recognized fact, viz: on Friday December 20th, he made this statement to Mr. John R. Morris, on Saturday, December 22d, as reported by that gentleman:

"Concerning the work of the commission, [says Mr. Morris], the President said: 'I want to know where justice rests in this matter and if it should turn out that we are wrong, then we will drop the whole matter.'"

In other words, the President was so sure of his ground on December 17th (the date of his war message) that he was willing to risk violating the Constitution by encroaching upon the right of Congress to declare war. On December 22d, a money changers' panic had so demoralized him that he confessed that the only justification which he could plead for thus violating the Constitution (viz: certain knowledge that Great Britain was in the wrong) did not exist! Or, otherwise stated, he either knew that Great Britain was in the wrong, or he did not. If he did not, his threat of war was a monstrous act. If he did, then he allowed a Wall Street panic to terrify him into conveying an untruth to Mr. Morris. There is the dilemma.

WHAT IS THIS?

Sunday's New York Herald contains the following:

STATE DEPARTMENT WARNING.

Americans Must Not Address Foreign Officials on Matters of National Policy.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1896.

State Department officials, without comment, call attention, in connection with recent telegrams addressed to the Prince of Wales and others on the Venezuelan question, to the following provision of the Revised Statutes, taken from a law passed as long ago as January 30, 1799, and still in full force and unrepealed:—

"Ssetion 5,335.—Every eitizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any foreign country, who, without the permission or authority of the government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the government of the United States, and every person, being a eitizen of or resident within the United States and not duly authorized, who counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence, with such intent, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a eitizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign government, or the agents thereof, for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such government, or any of its agents or subjects."

We venture to say that not one hundredth part of one per cent. of the people of the United States ever heard of this law, and it is safe to say that no person wearing the livery of a Democrat ever before so invoked its aid. The date of its passage—six months after the session of Congress which, under Federalist inspiration, had enacted the infamous "Alien and Sedition" Acts, and ten days before the sea battle between the *Constellation* and the French frigate, *L'Insurgent*, in the *quasi* war with France—indicates its origin. It was hatched, evidently, with the same brood as the Acts mentioned, and under the stress of war. Of those Acts Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, in his history (page 272 *et seq.*), says:

"These Acts were looked upon by the Republican party everywhere as greatly transcending the power of the Congress under the Federal compact. Not only so, they were regarded as a palpable violation of the Amendments to that compact, which guaranteed the liberty of speech, and the freedom of the press, with the right of trial by jury in all cases. The Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia declared these acts to be direct and gross violations of the Constitution, and appealed to the other States to join in opposition to them. Numerous petitions for their repeal were presented to the Congress at its next session; but without avail. This increased the popular excitement and alarm. Mr. Jefferson, in his retirement, looked upon these Acts of the Federal party, and the principles upon which they were based and defended, as leading inevitably to a centralized empire. These views he expressed in strong and earnest language in his extensive correspondence."

Mr Jefferson, the candidate of the Republican-Democratic party (as the Democratic party was then called), was elected President, in 1800, over Mr. Adams, the candidate of the Federalist, or Centralization, party. "The chief issues in the contest," says Mr. Stephens in his admirable history, "were the *principles* involved in the Alien and Sedition Acts, and other like centralizing measures, with which Mr. Adams and his supporters had become identified. These measures were odious to the great mass of the common people. * * Under the Sedition Act several persons of high character and known integrity were prosecuted, condemned, and punished."

After recounting the particulars of a number of these cases, Mr. Stephens proceeds:

"Jared Peck, an eminent citizen of the State of New York, was indicted under the Act for circulating a petition to Congress for the repeal of the 'Alien and Sedition Laws,' in which the odious features of those acts were severely handled. The indictment was found by a Grand Jury in the city of New York; a bench-warrant was issued; Peck was arrested in the midst of his family, and taken to the city for trial. A political historian of New York, speaking of this case, says:

'A hundred missionaries in the cause of Democracy, stationed between New York and Cooperstown, could not have done so much for the Republican cause as the journey of Judge Peck, as a prisoner, from Otsego to the capital of the State. It was nothing less than the public exhibition of a suffering martyr for the freedom of speech and the press and the right of petitioning, to the view of the citizens of the various places through which the Marshal travelled with his prisoner.'

"It was in this state of popular feeling, and excitement and alarm for public liberty, that the Presidential election of 1800 took place. The doctrines and principles of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, and Mr. Madison's matchless report on those of Virginia in 1799, embodied the general views of the Republican party everywhere. Mr. Jefferson was regarded as the master-spirit from whom they all essentially emanated. The Republican party was, however, contending against great odds; all three Departments of the Federal Government—the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial—were decidedly against them, with all the power and influence of public patronage The Legislatures of all the States, also, except those of Kentucky and Virginia, were against them. Of the two hundred newspapers then published in the United States, all but about twenty were enlisted by preference or patronage on the Federal side."

The Sedition act (passed in 1798) was by its terms limited to the 3rd of March, 1801; and no doubt the law of 1799—above quoted in the Herald's Washington telegram as now resurrected by Jefferson's Jeffersonian (Heaven save the mark!) successor—escaped repeal because no repeal for the Sedition Act was necessary.

Now, this "State Department Warning" is plainly aimed at the New York World, which, by inviting and obtaining for publication the friendly words of peace which the Prince of Wales and other eminent Englishmen contributed to its columns, supplied the necessary complement to its domestic contributors of the same sentiments. This act of the World gave the death blow to the President's incitement to war between the two countries, and the resurrection at this day of the obsolete law of 1799 evidences the depth of the President's chagrin and gives a hint of the extent to which he is prepared to go.

Even if this law be upheld as still valid, it is plain that it was not intended to apply to the case of a newspaper pursuing its business in the light of day, and publishing the result of its efforts in behalf of peace and in restraint of blood thirstiness. Indeed, it was the RESTRAINT OF THE PRESS which largely filled the aim of the infamous Acts which Mr. Jefferson made the chief issue of his campaign; and in his Inaugural Address delivered on the 4th of March, 1801 (the day after the expiration of those Acts), in summing up "the essential principles of our Government, and those upon which the *Federal administration* should be conducted," he included "the arraignment of all abuses AT THE BAR OF PUBLIC REASON" and "THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS." "These principles," concluded Mr. Jefferson, "form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith—the text of civil instruction—THE TOUCHSTONE BY WHICH TO TRY THE SERVICES OF THOSE WE TRUST; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road WHICH ALONE LEADS TO PEACE, LIBERTY, AND SAFETY."

Thus, nearly a century ago, the First Democrat launched the great party which made effectual the fruits of our revolt against England, and the practice of whose "immortal principles" has preserved to us what liberty we possess. For the first time since, a man elected by its votes and still wearing its livery, has invoked the devices of the very form of tyranny which its founder called it into existence to destroy.

We trust the World will invite an execution of the President's threat. It possesses abundant means, and it will have the moral backing of every American who is not a traitor to the Republic.

NOT TO BE BALKED.

The New York Herald of Sunday contained the following:

"Is Jingoism Again Rampant?—Administration Said to Have Decided to Use Force if Necessary to Compel Turkey to Comply with its Demands—Big Naval Demonstration.—North Atlantic Squadron Reported to Have Been Prepared for a Mediterranean Cruise—Other Vessels May Join It—Asiatic and Possibly the South Atlantic Fleet May Concentrate at Smyrna—Cabinet Officers Active—European Powers, It is Asserted, Have been Consulted and Have Agreed to Remain Neutral.

HERALD BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1896.

I am assured on very high authority that the United States is prepared to use force to compel Turkey to comply with its demands for indemnity for damages suffered by American citizens and for the future protection of Americans within the Sultan's territory.

To this end the entire United States Navy, according to the present programme, will be called into play if necessary. It is now the intention to make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters, which will insure prompt compliance with the United States' demands. In the light of rumors which are afloat to-day concerning the designation of vessels comprising the North Atlantic squadron, a concealment of the naval preparations which have been in progress for the last fortnight is no longer possible.

The importance of this matter will be appreciated when it is known that the United States has already consulted with the great Powers with a view to securing acquiescence in the decision she has reached to obtain at all hazards proper reparation for the injuries received by her citizens in the Turkish empire."

From the State Department publication of the law of January 30, 1799, elsewhere printed, it would appear that the New York World had given the President a blow between the eyes when it broke up his war with England. If the administration's designs upon Turkey be as the New York Herald describes them in the above quotation from that paper, it is plain that the President is bent upon getting us into a foreign war of some kind or upon keeping the country in a ferment over the prospect of one. As we come to closer quarters we shall see the cry raised again—just as it was the day after the President's war message—that we cannot afford to swap horses in the middle of a foreign war, and therefore we must renominate Mr. Cleveland and re-elect him. If the issue should be doubtful at the assembling of the national convention, a broadside fired upon Smyrna at the moment would do the work, or a drop of blood spilled under the stars and stripes any where. Mr. Seward united the North by a similar device, when he manœuvered the Confederate authorities into firing upon the flag at Sumter. Mr. Cleveland himself has played the same game with considerable skill. His sudden tariff message just before the campaign of 1888 (which should have been issued two years before, for the party's sake) seemed to be sincere because he appeared to risk so much by it. But he only risked the Democracy's chances. In his own personal case he had everything to gain and nothing to lose. Before that message, it was probable that the Democracy would win in the impending campaign, but almost certain that he would not be its nominee. After that message, so theatrically delivered, the risk was shifted. *He* became the certain candidate and it was the Democracy which stood the poorer chance.

That the kicking out of Minister Sackville-West just before the election of 1888 failed to produce the intended effect was not the President's fault.

The theatrical one-idead panic message of 1893, is another example in the same line. It seemed to be a risky thing to do. But it made him solid with the money bags of Wall Street, and left him free to buy up the easy-virtued representatives of constituencies opposed to the money bags.

His last, duck-hunting "coup" was altogether the most picturesque of any, and was pre eminently successful until the World's stand turned the tide. No wonder he hates the World and threatens imprisonment for its editor. And, considering his deficient moral sense, no wonder he is determined not to be balked, but turns his hand to the first other thing that comes in his way—which happens, in this case, to be Turkey.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE WAY THE PRESS IS WORKED.

Just before the panic culminated in New York, the other day, a petition was circulated among members of the Chamber of Commerce of that city for the calling of a meeting of the Chamber to censure the President for his war message. More than a sufficient number of signatures had been obtained when it was thought prudent (lest the holding of a meeting on the subject just then should increase the panic) to postpone action until the regular monthly meeting on the 2d of January. This was done, and a number of cuckoo newspapers in the South reported the incident as an attempt to censure the President which had failed, one of them going so far as to say (what was not true) that the petition was withdrawn because it lacked the requisite number of signatures.

On the 2d of January the regular meeting was held and the New York papers of the next day contain long accounts of the proceedings. Strong speeches by the eminent men of the Chamber (the ablest and most renowned commercial body, with the possible exception of that of Manchester, in the world) were made and resolutions adopted censuring the President, and but one speaker raised his voice against them. Yet with the exception of the following telegram taken from the Wilmington Messenger we have not seen further mention of this important matter, either in a like telegram or otherwise, in any other paper in the State.

[Wilmington Messenger, January 3.]

THE PRESIDENT CENSURED

By the New York Chamber of Commerce for His Action in the Venezuelan Matter.

NEW YORK, January 2.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held to-day Mr. Francis B. Thurber, chairman of the committee on foreign commerce and the revenue laws, submitted a report on the Venezuelan question, which says in part.

"Since the last meeting of the chamber a sudden and deplorable check has been given to our growing prosperity by an occurrence which no foresight could anticipate, and from a quarter whence such a blow was least to have been expected. The special message of the President upon the dispute as to the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana came as a sudden and unwelcome surprise to the commercial world, causing the apprehension of war to take the place of the calm spirit of confidence. The loss caused by the rude derangement of business and by the fall in the value of merchandise and of securities is too painfully fresh to require discussion. This chamber should express its profound regret that the contingency of war between the two great English speaking nations should have been suggested as a possible outcome of the pending correspondence in a controversy in which the American people have now and probably can have no more than a sentimental and passing interest."

The following resolution was attached to the report:

"*Resolved*, That this Chamber of Commerce, being profoundly impressed with the gravity of the situation which threatens the peace, now and happily so long existing between Great Britain and the United States appeals to the countries to avert the calamity of war by a resort to arbitration or other friendly negotiations, which has so often been found to be a sufficient and satisfactory mode of settling international disputes, and to which both Governments stand committed by profession, precedent and the humanitarian spirit of the age."

Carl Schurz submitted a resolution that the President of the chamber appoint a special committee of members of whom the President shall be one, to consider the expediency of an effort to be made on its part, in conjunction with similar organizations, in the interests of international peace and good understanding, and to propose a joint committee to be composed of citizens of the United States and England to be presided over by some man of eminent ability to be agreed upon by both sides, the committee to be considered as an advisory counsel.

Both resolutions were adopted with only half a dozen dissenting voices.

The New York legislature, also, while endorsing, as nearly every body does, the Monroe doctrine, not only failed to endorse the President's message, but in the House of Representatives voted down a resolution to endorse it. Yet we have seen no telegram in the press dispatches to that effect.

Well may it be asked, What will become of a people whose form of government makes them its law-makers, when the very foundation of the knowledge upon which they are to build their opinions and base their intelligent action, is corrupt?

We are, of course, not accusing our contemporaries in the South of wilfully suppressing the news. Not at all. We believe they are imposed upon by those who control the telegraphic news and who seem to have assisted the President with consummate skill.

WHY THE REPUBLICANS DON'T IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Teller (Republican) has declared that the President is imbecile or dishonest. If that be so, why don't the Republicans impeach him? That is abundant ground for impeachment, goodness knows. They are either cowed; or they fear (individually) being black-listed at the Departments; or they wish to leave the President free to secure the Democratic nomination, so that they may beat the Democracy. If the President should be impeached, it would seem that he would certainly be convicted. If so, the reaction against his course would be so great that the Democrats would nominate a straight bimetallic candidate and would sweep the country.

Another reason, of course, why the Republicans don't impeach the President is that they do not favor Senator Teller's object. They really desire bond issuing, as indicated by their action in the House; while their trade with Mr. Butler and the other Populists in the Senate, offers a pretext to the President to issue the bonds himself. So it is that the Republicans, the President and the Populists all work together in the final result—a result so disastrous to the people.

Free coinage bills may be passed by the score in the Senate. They stand no chance of becoming laws. The opportunity passed when the people's representatives sold them out, under the President's patronage, in the unconditional repeal bill.

So the President will not be impeached by a Republican Congress. He has served their party too well

WHAT WAS THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECT?

There have been unnumbered surmises as to the President's object in issuing his war message, now that he has confessed (see interview with Mr. John R. Morris, in last week's OBSERVER) that he had no certain knowledge whether Great Britain was right or wrong. The morning after the message, the Raleigh News and Observer described its effect as "the President's triumph," and on many sides the charge was made that his object had been to force a third term nomination. Later, the Raleigh Press-Visitor declared that, whatever might be the truth, many thousands of people believed that the President's purpose was to precipitate a panic so that, having gone "short" on stocks, and the secret of his intention being locked in his own breast, he might reap many millions of profit.

However all this may be, it will be conceded either that the President knew that his message would produce a panic, or that he did not.

(1.) If he did, then his act in sending his message of December 20th to Congress under the plea that it was made necessary by the panic, was disingenuous. In fact, if he did know that his message would produce a panic, he stated an untruth to Mr. John R. Morris when he said to him on December 21st:

"Concerning yesterday's special message [the one calling upon Congress not to adjourn for the holidays, but to pass a bond bill, and threatening to issue bonds himself if Congress did not act] the President said: 'I did not know up to noon yesterday [Friday, the day of the panic's climax] that that message would go to Congress. I had not then dreamed of sending it.'"

(2.) If he did not—that is; if he did not know that his threat of war would produce a panic—his mind is unbalanced, or, as Senator Teller calls it, it is the mind of an "imbecile" or "incompetent."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Huckleu's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is far superior to all other so called medicinal soaps for cleansing the skin and beautifying the complexion. Two large cakes, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

It will astonish you how quickly Johnson's Magnetic Oil will kill all internal aches and pains for man and beast. $1.00 size, 50 cts.; 50 cent size, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung, and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

In the Beginning

Of a new year, when the worst season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: that Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world; has the largest sale in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

Is it "overwork" that has filled you with nervous dyspeptics?—that takes the flesh off their bones, the vitality from their blood, and makes them feeble, emaciated and inefficient? No. It is bad cooking, overeating of indigestible stuff, and other health-destroying habits.

The remedy is an artificially digested food such as the Shaker Digestive Cordial. Instead of irritating the already inflamed stomach the Cordial gives it a chance to rest by nourishing the system itself and digesting other food taken with it. So flesh and strength return. Is not the idea rational? The Cordial is palatable and relieves immediately. No money risked to decide on its value. A 10 cent trial bottle does that.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

CALENDARS.

NEW SAMPLES.
LATEST DESIGNS.
LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

OBSERVER OFFICE.

CALENDARS. FOR SALE.

Bedroom Furniture—Black Walnut.

Walnut Bedstead with Mattresses, &c.; Lounge Washstand; Chairs, one Rocker; Marble Slab Table; first class China Toilet Set with Tins; Towel Rack. All for sale cheap upon application at the 12-5-4t OBSERVER OFFICE.

Lincoln Lithia Water

The most valuable of Nature's remedies for the cure of **Kidney and Urinary troubles,** and the **Uric Acid Diathesis**—**Gout, Rheumatism,** etc. For sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles—$5.00 F. O. B. at Springs.

"While suffering seriously from Rheumatism, I tried the **Lincoln Lithia Water.** At the end of the fourth day improvement was manifest, and at the end of a week I was **plainly and decidedly better,** and before the lapse of two weeks was about as strong and well as I ever was. During the period last mentioned I drank the water copiously, and took no medicine of any kind. **In view of these facts, I can and do conscientiously recommend the use of this water to all sufferers similarly afflicted."**
SAMUEL LUMPKIN,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

"I have used the **Lincoln Lithia Water** quite extensively in my practice during the past five or six years. In the **Uric Acid Diathesis;** in controlling the tendency to **nephritic colic,** in **Dyspepsia** in **Albuminuria,** and I have come to regard it with great confidence. Indeed, so highly do I appreciate its efficiency in the disturbances of the **renal functions,** that I regularly prescribe it as a tematic use, to the exclusion of ordinary drinking water as a **preventive of renal complications** during the last three or four months of pregnancy, in the cases of all my patients who can afford it."
A. W. KNOX, M. D.
Raleigh, N. C.

LINCOLN LITHIA INN Open all the year. First-class in all its appointments.

Write for pamphlet and full information.

THE LINCOLN LITHIA WATER CO., Lincolnton, N. C.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 9, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAPE FEAR DRY GOODS CO.
C. W. BROADFOOT—Commissioner's Sale.
ELY BROTHERS—Catarrh, &c.—First page.
RACHEL MCCORMICK—Administrator's Notice.
W. F. RAIFORD—Fancy Bakery and Restaurant.
JAS. D. MCNEILL—Phœnix Cotton Manufacturing Company.
A. GARRASON—It Will Pay You to Watch this Space During 1896
MISS FORSYTH, L. L. A.—Music Lessons in German and French.—Special.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—There are no better Stoves made than Bucks.

There was fairly good skating on Mims's Pond Monday.

The themometer stood at nineteen at midnight Sunday.

The younger set had a delightful dance at McKethan's Hall Friday night.

The suggestion of a correspondent that General Gordon be invited to deliver his famous lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," in this city is a fine one. Every one should hear this eloquent orator deliver his great address.

A Sad Accident.

Last Thursday evening Emma Whitaker the charming little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Whitaker, was badly burned. She stood too near the fire and her dress caught. Her screams attracted the attention of her mother who was in the adjoining room, and before she could extinguish the flames, the little one was horribly burned.

An Old Business Under a New Name.

The Cape Fear Dry Goods Company is the name which succeeds that of Rose & Leak. We are sure that it will bear the reputation for integrity and honest dealing that always characterized the name of Rose & Leak. The following are the members of the new firm: W. F. Leak, W. B. McMillan, J. A. Steel, Jno. Kennedy and J. D. Williams.

Lippitt—Walthour.

Mr. Marsden Haigh left Saturday night to attend the marriage of his cousin, Mr. Devereaux Haigh Lippitt, of Wilmington, to Miss Margaret Walthour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Maxwell Wallhour, which took place Tuesday at St. James Church, Eufaula, Alabama.

Mr. Lippitt, who is highly connected and well known in this city, is one of Wilmington's leading young business men.

We wish the young couple much happiness.

A delightful german was given at the Hotel La Fayette last night complimentary to Mr. George Elliott, of Wilmington. Mr. Elliott, who is a member of the Harvard Glee Club, sang several comic songs during intermissions, and the twenty odd couples present, voted him a gifted musician and a jolly good fellow. The dancing was kept up until two o'clock this morning, when Remsburg's splendid Orchestra struck up "Home Sweet Home," which refrain no one seemed to appreciate at that moment.

Rev. Mr. Willis and his family have left us. They will be greatly missed by the entire community. The Wilmington Messenger of last Thursday says:

The Rev. R. A. Willis, the new pastor of Grace M. E. church, arrived here with his family last evening from Fayetteville. A number of the ladies of the congregation gave them a cordial reception, and had a nice hot supper ready for them when they arrived at the parsonage. The larder was also well filled and the parsonage was placed in good condition by the ladies.

Last Thursday, State Agent Taylor, of Georgia, arrived here from Raleigh, with requisition papers for Henry Williams, the colored man who was captured here last week upon information from Georgia officials charging him with a double murder. After the usual formalities Deputy Sheriff Autry turned his prisoner over to the Georgian, who left on the midnight train with his man securely handcuffed and chained.

To an OBSERVER reporter Williams said he knew nothing of the crime with which he is charged, denying that he was in Georgia at the time.

A negro named Henry Simpson assaulted a colored girl near the dividing line between Cumberland and Bladen last week and made his escape. The father and brothers of the girl followed him to his home in Gray's Creek and demanded his surrender. The negro leaped out of a window and started to run but was brought to the ground by a load of shot from a gun in the hands of the son. After having the wounds dressed he was taken before Magistrate Charles Cogdell and committed to Cumberland county jail on a charge of rape. He was brought here in a cart and lodged in jail Monday to await trial at the next term of court.

The Bank of Fayetteville.

The stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville held their annual meeting in the directors' room of the Bank Friday morning. Over three-fourths of the stock was represented. They re-elected the old board of directors with one exception. Mr. Jno. P. Thomson is the new member. The directors met in the evening and re-elected Dr. H. W. Lilly, president; Judge R. P. Buxton, vice-president; Mr. Jno. C. Haigh, cashier; and the rest of the old officials.

The bank is in a most properous condition and we see no reason why the stock should not soon be worth par and above.

The following is the Board of Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville: H. W. Lilly, R. P. Buxton, R. M. Nimocks, A. A. McKethan, W. N. Williams, J. P. Thomson, T. M. Hunter, H. Lutterloh, J. M. McIver.

We are glad to state that Mrs. J. B. Smith is much better.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The County Commissioners met Monday in regular monthly session. The following were present: J. M. Lamb, chairman; W. D. Smith, Morris Hall and J. T. Sinclair.

A number of petitions were passed upon relieving certain persons of poll tax and double tax, and allowing them to list property.

On motion, J. M. Lamb was authorized to collect the taxes charged against the property advertised to be sold by Gen. LeDuc, Receiver of the People's National Bank.

Jas. A. Gainey and Archy McQueen were appointed fence commissioners in the stock law territory of Gray's Creek Township.

Sheriff Geddie submitted his report for December, 1895, which was accepted and ordered filed.

Bonds Nos. 4 and 24, known as bridge bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached to said bonds, and all the coupons accompanying the report of the auditing committee were burned in the presence of the Board. The blank bonds for refunding Western Railroad debt in 1876, and unused to the amount of $14,600 were received from the care and keeping of the Bank of Fayetteville and burned. The bonds which had all the coupons attached had never been signed, but it was thought best to destroy them.

Cyrus Murphy, Clerk of the Superior Court, submitted his report of funds on hand, and the same was accepted.

The following named persons were allowed to retail spiritous liquors: E. L. Clark, W. J. McDonald, M. McI. Matthews (Hotel LaFayette), J. A. Burns & Co., H. M. Pate, W. V. Harden, R. H. Buckingham, J. M. Martin, J. M. Goddard, F. S. Maultsby, J. W. Ingold, Wellington Evans.

Messrs. J. M. Lamb and W. Doug. Smith submitted their jail report, which was read and ordered filed.

A committee of three consisting of J. M. Lamb, N. W. Ray and W. Doug. Smith, were appointed a committee to see if funds can be raised for building a jail, and report to the next meeting of the Board.

The Phœnix Manufacturing Company.

The Board of Directors of the Phœnix Cotton Manufacturing Company at a meeting last week elected Mr. Herbert Lutterloh, President, Col. W. S. Cook, vice-President, and Capt. J. D. McNeill, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following is the Board of Directors of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company:

W. S. Cook, Mayor of City of Fayetteville, General Manager C. F. Transportation Company, Director Fayetteville Cotton Mills.

H. W. Lilly, President Bank of Fayetteville, President Beaver Creek and Bluff Cotton Mills and of Fayetteville Printing Company, and Director of Fayetteville Cotton Mills.

W. L. Holt, President Lakeside Cotton Mills, and one of the Proprietors of Elnma Cotton Mills. Burlington, N. C., and President of the Holt Cotton Mill in course of erection in this city.

Jno. P. Thomson, President Fayetteville Cotton Mills, Merchant, Director Bank of Fayetteville, Director Fayetteville W. W. Co.

Charles Haigh, President Fayetteville Real Estate Agency, Merchant, Director Fayetteville Cotton Mills.

Chas. A. Rankin, Lumber Manufacturer, Member W. L. Rankin & Co.

J. A. McLauchlin, Official C. F. & Y. V. R'y.

H. Lutterloh, Director Bank of Fayetteville, Member R. B. Lutterloh & Co.

J. D. McNeill, Manufacturer, Proprietor Merchant Mills.

People and their Movements.

Mr. David McKethan left for Davidson College last week.

Miss Mamie Bidgood returned Saturday to her home in Virginia.

Mr. James Kyle has returned from a two weeks' visit to New York.

Mr. Jas. F. Johnson left Sunday night for Baltimore to get his spring supplies.

Dr. J. Vance McGougan is in New York City taking a post graduate course in medicine.

Messrs. R. S. French, Geo. Elliott and Geo. Bridgers, of Wilmington, have been spending several days at Cottonade.

Mrs. S. A. Groves has returned to Bartow, Fla., after a visit to relatives in the city. She is a daughter of the late James Sunday.

That was a delightful entertainment given by the Pythians on Tuesday night, of which an account appears in the Woman's Department. Mayor Cook presided with grace, and the speeches of Messrs. Alexander, Webb, Sloecomb, Huske, Nimocks, G. G. Myrvoer, J. H. Myrover, Pope, Nash and McKelway were above the average on such occasions.

Prof. Graham

We are gratified to find the following notice of our former townsman and distinguished educator, Prof. Alex. Graham, in the Charlotte Observer of Dec. 31:

Hon. Gustav. Niederlein, commissioner of the Argentine government and delegate general of the Philadelphia Museums has written to Prof. Alex. Graham, principal of the Charlotte graded schools, requesting for the Pedagogical Museum of Philadelphia, to use his own words, "a part of your very interesting and valuable school exhibit, shown at the Cotton States and International Exposition."

The Pedagogical Museum in Philadelphia is the first in the United States and already the richest in the world, through very large gifts of great exhibits from the governments of Germany, Japan, Russia, France, Belgium, South and Central American republics, etc., obtained in the World's Fair, and afterwards in the respective countries. It will be opened to the public in about six months, installed at 223 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. The object of the museum is to show for the benefit of the teachers and the public in general the state and progress of instruction and public education in every country in the world.

Prof. Graham has been at great pains to install at the exposition the exhibit of the work of pupils of the Charlotte graded schools. We have heard from it favorably in many ways, but we fancy no sincerer tribute has been paid it than is contained in the request of Mr. Niederlein. Prof. Graham will take pleasure in turning over the exhibit to the Philadelphia Museum, and when installed there it will be a lasting monument to the high art standard of excellence of the Charlotte public schools. And thus another star in the Queen City's already glittering crown is due to the perseverance and enthusiasm of Prof. Graham.

SOCIETY.

MARY S. MACRAE.

THE FIRST WEEK OF 1896

Fair maids, ere Leap Year come again
Eight cycles long must pass between,
And who shall dare to blame you
If you seize this opportunity
Which custom gives impunity
Ere shelves proverbial claim you.

The New Year has opened clear and cold, putting Mim's pond into rare condition for skating. Several energetic young women have buckled on their skates and are keeping pace with the masculine element on the ice.

***

The Hay Street Methodist Church last Thursday evening was the scene of the very beautiful wedding of Miss Hattie Sutton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thos. H. Sutton, to Charles Rankin, son of Mr. S. C. Rankin. Much time and taste had been expended on the decorations in the chancel, where graceful vines twined, and tall white lilies grew in artistic effect. Half an hour before the ceremony, the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrun began a group of musical discourses both vocal and instrumental. "Oh! Promise Me!" by Reginald de Koven; "Wedding Bells," a Quintet from "Pauline," by Danks; "Loves Old Sweet Song," by Malloy.

The choir consisted of Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Howell, the Misses Gaster, Miss Alterman, the Sheetz brothers and Stiles Sadberry.

Augustus S. Rose, Eal Elliott Leon Brandt and Prof. McKee, of the Military Academy, acted as ushers.

Shortly before nine the bridal party arrived, entering the right door of the church in this wise: Miss Wray, of Shelby, with Miss Laura Kyle, Miss Tillinghast with Miss McKethan, Miss Banks with Miss MacRae, Miss Faison with Miss Thomson, E. R. McKethan, of Savannah, with J. C. Thomson, Jr., R. L. Prior with James A. Moore, A. J. Cook with Leighton Huske, and John Underwood, of Charlotte, with Hector McGeachy.

Leaving the groomsman at the chancel, the bridesmaids, all in white, and carrying superb bouquets of Bride roses, proceeded down the left aisle to meet the bride and her maid of honor.

Miss Sutton was lovely in a charming creation of white silk, en train, her long veil caught with orange blossoms and fastened with an exquisite love knot of diamonds, which was the gift of the groom. Her maid of honor, Miss Lizzie Dell Sutton wore a unique gown of blue with effective garniture of velvet roses, of a hue with the beautiful bouquet of pink carnations which she carried.

Henry Rankin, brother of the groom was best man.

Rev. R. A. Willis, assisted by Rev. A. J. McKelway, performed the ceremony, and the party was hurried away to a beautiful reception at the brides home on Cool Spring Street.

In the brilliantly lighted house, gay with heavy holly wreaths and artistic tendrils of ivy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rankin and Col. and Mrs. Sutton received their friends most graciously.

Above the long dining table where a handsome supper was served, swung a great wedding bell of ivy, and the wedding party beneath it was a very merry one.

Mrs. Cromartie, Mr. and Mrs. Covington and other of the brides relatives from away from town were present for the occasion.

The midnight south bound train bore Mr. and Mrs. Rankin away to the land of orange blossoms to return on the 11th.

Mr. Rankin is one of our most successful young men, having already shown marked business ability and we are to be congratulated that he and his talented young wife will make their home among us.

***

One of the handsomest functions of the season was the reception tendered their friends on Friday last by Mr. and Mrs. Ijams.

Invitations issued to the married people read from eight to nine and in the parlor, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Huske, Mr. and Mrs. Heman Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Haigh received with their hostess.

From nine to twelve the Misses Kyle and Miss Broadfoot assisted in receiving the young people. Throughout the evening strains of music from unseen stringed instruments in the hall stole through the pretty rooms mingling with merry talk and laughter, and so beguiling was the fiddling that none could resist the desire to trip the light fantastic.

The supper was a very elaborate one; the great block of ice which held the oysters shown and sparkled under many lights and the Neapolitan cream from Baltimore was delicious.

***

A pretty and tasteful luncheon was given on Thursday last by Miss Mallett on Rowan street, to her niece, Mrs. Holmes, of Wilmington. Mrs. Holmes who has been spending several days in town left, with her little daughter, last Friday but will return in the early spring for a longer visit to her old home.

***

The impromptu german danced Friday night was led by Walter MacRae with Miss Kenan, and though the attendance was small, was much enjoyed. Several of the guests at Mrs. Ijam's reception went afterward to the german.

***

At Cottonade, on Monday evening last, R. R. Williams gave a very charming stag supper in honor of Messrs. Bridgers, Elliott and French of Wilmington. From town, George B. Underwood, Arthur B Williams, Jr., Leighton Huske, Malcolm Matthews and J. C. Thomson, Jr., attended.

Miss Lizzie Dell Sutton left Monday for Winston to resume her duties in the Winston Graded School.

Miss Wrag, who has been visiting Col. Sutton's on Cool Spring street, left town Saturday morning.

Mr. Edward J. O'Hanlon, of Winston, who has been visiting his sister on the Hill, left Tuesday morning.

Mrs. John B. Broadfoot and Mrs. Edmund J. Lilly returned from Wilmington Saturday morning.

Cards are out announcing that the marriage of Miss Margaret Walthour of Devereux Haigh Lippitt will take place on the seventh of January. Mr. Mr. Lippitt is a nephew of Dr. T. D. Haigh and of Mr. Chas Haigh of Fayetteville, and his many friends of this place tender him their congratulations.

***

Several hundred people crowded the hall of the Knights of Pythias Tuesday evening, on the occasion of their installation of officers and annual banquet.

The impressive ceremonies were particularly honored by the presence of Chancellor Chas. A. Webb, of Asheville, who delivered an address on the subject of Pythianism, dwelling with enthusiasm, on the spirit of undying friendship which is embodied in the order.

The speaker was introduced by Mr. N. B. Alexander, with his accustomed aptness and eloquence.

The great folding doors of the banquet hall, where long tables were in readiness, stood open, and beautiful music from the Big Six Orchestra delighted the assemblage, while an elegant repast was served.

So great was the crush that only those who were fortunate enough to be near enjoyed the full benefits of an unusually pleasant and witty round of toasts. Mr. R. M. Nimocks, in his answer to "Our Guests," was cordial and hospitable; Mr. B. R. Huske drew a lofty picture of the "True Knight in Pythianism"; Mr. Slocomb, in answer to "Society as affected by Phythianism," spoke of the benefits of organizations in general, of women's organizations, and dwelt with severity upon "that awful mystery which meets with closed doors, the High Tea"; Mr. G. G. Myrover rivalled Bill Nye in his remarks on the "New Woman" in Pythianism, and the meekness and subjection with which he pictures her dismount from the first ride on the ripping, rearing, snorting, tearing Pythian goat is a warning note.

Delightful impromptu speeches followed from Maj. Hale, Mr. J. H. Myrover and Mr. Pope; and when Rev. A. J. McKelway, of the Presbyterian, and Rev. Dr. Nash, of the Methodist Church, had bidden the order and its work "God speed," a beautiful discourse of music ended a most successful entertainment.

THE VANCE FUND.

The following letter has been received by the editor of the OBSERVER:

RALEIGH, N. C., 6th Jan'y, 1896.

DEAR MAJOR:—I have received and turned over to Mr. Treasurer Brown, the one dollar contributed through you to the Vance Memorial Fund, by Miss Mallett's School at Fayetteville. You will thank Miss Mallett, and her pupils through her, for the Committee.

I have seen the suggestion, in your excellent paper, that a movement be started for the collection, in the different counties, of *one cent* for each inhabitant. If we can fix up a "working plan" to carry out that suggestion, it may prove the best yet made, for the collection of funds sufficient for the object. I should think we could find a leading man in nearly every county who will pledge himself to see one cent paid for, at least, every white person in his county, and some colored people might help in the redemption of the pledge —as Vance proved himself the friend of the colored as well as the white citizens of the State.

In your list of contributions by different Schools I notice that the $14.25 contributed by Prof. McLauchlin's School at Wadesboro, was omitted.

As that was one of the most liberal contributions made, I will be pleased if you will call attention to it.

Yours truly,
R. H. BATTLE,
for the Committee.

The list of contributions to the School Fund now stands as follows:

Col. Drewry's Military Academy, Fayetteville,	$ 7 00
Graded School, Fayetteville	4 10
Mrs. McNeill's and Mrs. Utley's School, Fayetteville,	1 50
Misses Ellison's School, Fayetteville,	1 00
Miss Mallett's School, Fayetteville,	1 00
Prof. Grimsley's Public Schools, Greensboro,	12 00
Prof. Dayis's Public Schools, Tarboro,	2 60
Prof. Kizer's Public Schools, Salisbury,	5 00
Prof. Howell's Public Schools, Raleigh,	27 55
Prof. McLauchlin's Public Schools, Wadesboro,	14 25

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

"Old, yet ever new, and simple and beautiful ever," sings the poet, in words which might well apply to Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most efficient and scientific blood-purifier ever offered to suffering humanity. Nothing but superior merit keeps it so long at the front.

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

[illegible] you get it. The Red Z [illegible] wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co. Philadelphia.

Administrator's Notice

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of D. A. C. Dening, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them to him on or before the 3rd day of January, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to me.

This 27th December, 1895.
C. C. MCLELLAND, Adm'r.
T. H. SUTTON and F. P. JONES, Att'ys.
1-2-96 6w

Tried Friends Best.

For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS
AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"Render unto Cæsar the Things that are Cæsar's."

MR. EDITOR:—The movement towards the building of a co-operative Cotton Mill that has been recently pushed along, by a few of our public-spirited citizens, and that culminated so auspiciously, in the action of the stockholders' meeting on last Friday night, shows conclusively that the old town is truly getting a move on itself, and that the croakers, who do nothing but croak, will either have to stop croaking and join the procession or get badly left. Do you realize that the new "Phœnix" will make the 8th Cotton Mill in and around Fayetteville? The old timers will now have to stop talking about the "good times before the war, when they had six Cotton Mills," and change their tune to the good times ahead of us with our 8 Cotton Mills.

The building of the big Holt Mill, and the coming to live with us, of its genial, big-hearted, whole-souled, energetic and business-like proprietor, is indeed a mighty big thing for Fayetteville and is fully appreciated by each and every one of us. But, the organization and the successful building and equipment of the new Phœnix, under the co-operative plan, by which its construction and equipment is to be done, is, in my opinion, a very much bigger thing, in so far as it will prove to our people the value of co-operation and the results that can be obtained by pulling together. It is to be hoped that all subscribers will give their hearty and earnest support. Success in this movement, means success in more enterprises.

The people of Fayetteville are certainly much inbebted to and I know they appreciate the action of those patriotic citizens—Mayor W. S. Cook, especially—who have given of their time and energy towards pushing this scheme along and who, having successfully launched the enterprise and having further seen that it was manned by a directory that is sued its success, are now only awaiting the opportunity to further increase the obligations of the public to them. I understand that they stand ready to organize and build on the co-operative plan anything from a fully equipped Rail Road to a Coffin Shop. The Mayor is a live man, and we are all glad to "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." X

A Good Suggestion.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 2, 1896.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Why can we not invite General Gordon to deliver his famous Lecture in Fayetteville sometime during January or February of this year? We have as large a number of Confederate Veterans, in and around Fayetteville, as can be found in any section of the State, and many others in counties contiguous to our own, and easily accessible to Fayetteville. If we make the effort and succeed, can not we help the ladies of our town and county in their noble efforts to erect the Confederate Monument on Court House Square? What say the old soldiers? Would not you be delighted to see General Gordon, and take the gallant soldier by the hand? The writer last saw him at Appomattox Court House, April 9th, 1865.

I would suggest that a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville be called to take the matter into consideration. It is worthy of an earnest effort.

Yours truly,
AN OLD SOLDIER OF THE
2ND CORPS, A. N. Va.

Nervous

People should realize that the only true and permanent cure for their condition is to be found in having

Pure Blood

Because the health of every organ and tissue of the body depends upon the purity of the blood. The whole world knows the standard blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And therefore it is the only true and reliable medicine for nervous people. It makes the blood pure and healthy, and thus cures nervousness, makes the nerves firm and strong, gives sweet sleep, mental vigor, a good appetite, perfect digestion. It does all this, and cures Scrofula, Eczema, or Salt Rheum and all other blood diseases, because it

Makes Pure Blood

Results prove every word we have said. Thousands of voluntary testimonials fully establish the fact that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to Get Hood's

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula and the result is that I am permanently cured." CLAUDE R. DOTSON, Richie C. H., West Virginia.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, billiousness, sick headache, indigestion. 25c.

Cape Fear Dry Goods COMPANY.

—(SUCCESSORS OF ROSE & LEAK),—

TAKE THIS METHOD OF ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE BOUGHT

THE ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

Rose & Leak at Auction.

IN A FEW DAYS A LARGE LOT OF

NEW GOODS

WILL BE ADDED TO THIS STOCK.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FROM THE AUCTION STOCK.

This Company is composed of W. F. Leak and all of Rose & Leak's former salesmen.

Cape Fear Dry Goods Co.

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD EXTENSIVELY in Fayetteville, Cumberland and adjoining Counties.

The Drum Major's Staff of the Second Maryland Regiment. Where is It?—The Gavel of Pollocksville Lodge, Mason.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

In March or April, 1862, Lieut. James N. Turner with a squad of Co. B, (Iredell county) Second N. C. Cavalry, captured the Drum Major and associates who had stopped to *dine with a friend(?)* near Pollocksville, N. C. My recollection is that Lieut. Turner sent the staff home as a trophy. He was afterwards promoted to the Captainey of Co. D, (Cumberland and Harnett counties), and was killed in the fall of 1864. His home was in Harnett county, and he was engaged on the survey of the Western N. C. R. R. at the time of his enlistment.

Any information concerning the staff will be thankfully received by B. L. Bingham corner of Water and South streets, Baltimore, Md., or the undersigned.

The gavel of the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge near Pollocksville, can be restored if desired. Col. Taylor, Second Maryland Regiment, has it in Baltimore.

W. A. GRAHAM.
Machpelah, N. C., Jan'y 5, 1896.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

The body must be well nourished now, to prevent sickness. If your appetite is poor take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MISS FORSYTH, L. L. A., will give lessons in Piano (diploma from Leipsig Conservatorie, specialty of loose wrist and legato touch) German and French. Three years resident in Germany. For particulars apply to P. O. Box 4, Fayetteville.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S
DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY McDONALD'S COUGH Cure. You will find it a first-class remedy. Sold by Druggists.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
"THE PEACE MAKERS"

There are no Better Stoves Made than Bucks.

At our first exhibit in December we cooked 37 pans of buscuits in a 3-hours' run in one Range.

We propose to give our second exhibit on

It will be well for every housekeeper who can to see this Exhibition. We will show how rapidly you can cook on them, and how quickly you can heat enough water for a bath room. Remember the dates —and do not forget that you can buy Hardware of all kinds, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Lime and other building materials at bottom prices from

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
Fayetteville.

——WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF——

Plush and Willow Rockers, China Closets, Book Cases, Sideboards, Hatracks, Ladies' Desks, Couches, Cabinets, Etc.

ANY ONE OF WHICH WOULD MAKE AN ELEGANT PRESENT. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

WE HAVE EN-ROUTE A NICE LINE OF

PICTURES AND EASELS.

Also a full line of Smyrna Rugs, which will be sold cheap.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WATCH THIS SPACE DURING 1896.

A. GARRASON.
FANCY BAKERY
—AND—
RESTAURANT
HAY STREET,
(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,
OYSTERS
in every style in the cafe.
W. F. RAIFORD.
FAYETTEVILLE.

Phœnix Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The Directory takes this method of calling the attention of the public to the opportunity now offered to everybody to make a first-class investment by subscribing for stock in the New Phœnix Mill. The shares are $50 each, payable 25c. weekly. Every citizen of the town and county ought to have one or more. It is a splendid saving bank. Every parent should take one or more shares for every child in the family. Every merchant should liberally support the enterprise. It means business—trade, thrift and prosperity. The books of subscription are still open. Don't delay in taking stock, as the longer it is delayed the more it will cost to make the first payment.

Call upon or write to JAS. D. McNEILL,
1-9-96 tf Sec'y and Treas'r.

Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the case of The Bank of Fayetteville vs. J. M. Williams and others made at January Term, 1895, I shall offer for sale, *for cash*, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday, February 8th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., an undivided one-third interest of the said J. M. Williams in the "John Ann Colvin Place," in Carver's Creek Towdship, on Curly Swamp and McKay's Creek, adjoining Smith, Nixon, Bine and others, containing between 900 and 1,000 acres.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Commissioner.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1896.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administratrix with the will annexed of Ann McCormick, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same on or before January 6th, 1897, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

RACHEL McCORMICK,
Jan'y 6, 1896. Adm'x, C. T. A.

FAYETTEVILLE Book. and. Music. Store.

WATCH FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW YEAR OFFERINGS NEXT WEEK.

A. J. PEMBERTON & COMPANY,
Hay Street. - - - - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON :-: BUYER.
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

For Holiday Gifts!

Can anything be more pleasing than
BEAUTIFUL CUT-GLASS BOTTLES,
IN PRETTY CASES,
containing the most *delicate* and *exquisite perfumes*,
—SUCH AS—
"SWEET CHIMES,"
"VIOLET BOUQUET,"
"LILAC DEW,"
"YELLOW JESSAMINE,"
WHITE ROSE."
Remember our popular and superior
GOLDEN CROWN COLOGNE,
4711 FARINA,
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS, etc.

FOR XMAS USE:
CAROLINA BAKING POWDER.
CHOICEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
H. R. HORNE

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD IN THE States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Massachusetts, New York and Indiana.
Verdict: *"It is as represented."*

W. J. McDONALD,
No. 12. HAY ST.,
will, owing to change in business that will be perfected within 30 days, sell his
Entire Stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes AT COST.
THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT IN JOB LOTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WILL ALSO SELL AT REDUCED PRICES STOCK OF
SNUFF,
—COMPRISING—
RAILROAD MILLS, LORRILARD, BOWERS 3 THISTLE AND BLUE RIBBON BRANDS.

My Wholesale and Retail Liquor Business will be enlarged,
and I will be pleased to serve my friends and patrons WITH THE BEST AND PUREST
Wines and Liquors.
I CARRY A LARGER STOCK OF
Old Whiskies, Brandies and Wines
THAN ANY HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA AND CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD, QUALITY OF GOODS CONSIDERED.
W. J. McDONALD.
12-19-95 3t

With the New Year
LET ME WISH TO ALL
Prosperity and Happiness,
AND SUGGEST AS ONE MEANS OF HELP TO SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE,
Trade More Regularly and Largely with the Undersigned.
J. S. MARTIN'S BUTTER,
ORE HILL BUTTER,
AND ANY AND ALL SORTS OF FINE AND STAPLE GROCERIES.
A. S. HUSKE.

SHOULD YOU TRY McDONALD'S COUGH CURE and fail to be benefitted by it, return empty bottle and your money will be refunded.

W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant :-: Tailor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES TO MAKE YOU A SUIT OR PAIR OF PANTS.
CLEANING, PRESSING AND CUTTING A SPECIALTY.
12-12-95 tf

The sick and delicate need a gentle tonic-stimulant. It is often a matter of life and death with them. The ideal nutrient and restorative is pure whisky. The whisky usually given is poor and, therefore, dangerous. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this. Weakened systems need a mature, wholesome, mellow liquor. That's precisely, what the I. W. HARPER Whisky is. Perfect as a beverage or medicine. It prevents chills and tones up the system. It is vitality from nature's laboratory. It exhilarates and does not poison, for all fusel oil and impurities are removed. That's why doctors drink it. It's good for the sick and old and excellent for the young and well.

SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Half the fun of life is lost by many people through their neglect of one of Nature's most rigid laws. Nature insists on regularity. People who allow the continuance of any irregularity in their digestive organs soon have to pay the penalty. Free and regular movement of the bowels is the surest sign of good health.

The first question the doctor asks is: "Are your bowels regular?" If not, he gives something to make them so and quite often that is all he needs to do.

Assist Nature occasionally in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you need never be very sick. Remember that assistance don't mean violence. What is needed is a gentle but efficient helper that will work so easily and so naturally that there will be no shock to the system.

Of all the remedies that have been prepared, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets best fill all the requirements. They are made of refined, concentrated vegetable extracts. One is a laxative—two a mild cathartic. They *cure* constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, distress after eating, sour stomach, "heart-burn," dizziness, foul breath and all disorders due to imperfect digestion. Each little vial holds from forty-two to forty-four Pellets, and sells at the same price as the more common and cheaper made pills. A free sample package (4 to 7 doses) will be sent on request. Once used, they are always in favor. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 9th, 1895.

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I will attend all the Courts of Cumberland County during the year 1896.

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Very respectfully,
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THE THIRD TERM TALK.

Cleveland Men Now at Work Making a Slate for Next Year.

The Washington correspondence of the Raleigh News and Observer says: If the estimate of a Democratic United States Senator may be taken as final, President Cleveland has now in that higher branch of Congress only two friends that he can count on through thick and thin. The Senator referred to was quite bitter in criticism of the President, the criticism evidently having for its basis an alleged personal rebuff that the Senator had received in connection with an office at the hands of the Chief Executive. The Senator, it seems, with some Congressmen from his State, was urging the claims of their man, when, said the Senator, who is a new man, by the bye, the President in a way that was impertinent, cut him short by saying: "It is useless to tell me any more of that case, I know all about it," and then the Senator added: "I don't believe the President has over two friends in the Senate now, and all because he seems utterly to disregard that part of the constitution which would seem to render the advice and consent of Senators, quite the proper thing when appointments are made in their respective States." The Senator was talking with so much temper that he ignored the feelings of his vis a vis at the table, a Democratic Cleveland man in the lower House, who defended the President staunchly, at the same time saying that the President had chosen a man recommended by him (the Congressman) over the head of his Senator. But that this had made no change in the friendly feelings between him and his Senator.

Thus there seems to be no middle ground in opinions concerning Mr. Cleveland. The idea of a third term nomination is almost viciously resented by the anti Cleveland Democrats, while the pro Cleveland men seem to be actually at work making the slate for next year. I was talking Sunday with an official high in a department, who is close to Mr. Cleveland. I am permitted to use some things he said, of course without mention of his name. To start with, it may as well be known that the breach between Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Cleveland is not only personal but seemingly one that cannot be bridged. It is said that only recently, Mr. Stevenson delivered himself in terms so scathing toward the President that the high official referred to found no refuge except in retirement from the room. Of course, Mr. Cleveland is kept au courant with all such outbursts on the part of his enemies, and he has determined once for all that Mr. Stevenson shall not go on the ticket with him next time.

Then the second place man was discussed and my H. O. was frank to say that it was altogether likely that either Morrison or Matthews, the latter now Governor of Indiana, would be the running-mate.

As to the philosophy of this alternative choice, it was said that Matthews had all along been a Cleveland man, and was allowed to play the role of presidential candidate, commanding, as it seems, the electoral vote of his State. When the time comes, he will, if needed, be able easily to fall into second place. Yet the only fact of this perfect co-operation in view between the President and the Indiana Governor may be a block in the way of effective politics, the money views, also, of Matthews being the same as those of Mr. Cleveland.

To that Morrison, less prominent just now, than Cleveland, as to financial programme, is turned to. From the conversation, it seemed to be taken as a matter of fact that the Big Man in the White House would be the nominee and that Matthews or Morrison would be his understudy.

Although not entirely relevant to the subject above, another Government official who was present, in the run of the conversation, got to talking about how slowly Postmaster General Wilson became reconciled in his mind to the idea of a third term for Cleveland, but that now he was unable to stand against the signs of the times. And continuing, it was said that it was true, but not generally known, that Mr. Wilson's heart had been set on the Mexican mission, which afterwards fell to Ex-Senator Ransom, of course no intimation of his feelings over escaped the new Postmaster General, unless what he said to the gentleman who was talking to be called an intimation. At any rate there was no room to think that President Cleveland ever knew of Mr. Wilson's preferences; if he did, he did not heed them. For, as the story goes, the President knew of the coming resignation of Mr. Bissell, and was keeping Mr. Wilson in mind for the place—the man for whom, together with Carlisle, he seems to have a sort off affection—and whom he wanted closer to him than Mexico. So Wilson took the portfolio, in spite of the remark, made casually to my informant, that there then was nothing he cared for in the gift of the President, unless, perhaps, it might be the Mexican Mission.

Talk About Cotton.

The Savannah News, which is always conservative except on the financial question, says of the future of cotton:

The price of cotton has hung about 8 cents for quite a long time, thus disappointing both those who are contending for a higher and those for a lower price. Those who have cotton to sell feel confident that the price will advance very considerably immediately after the holidays. They feel that way because they are quite certain that the crop is as small as it is estimated to be. On the other hand, the purchasers of cotton contend that the crop is a great deal larger than the estimates, and the reason more of it has not come to market is that planters and interior merchants are holding it back. It may be that to some extent cotton is being held. The merchants and planters are in much better fix for holding it than they were last year or for many previous years.

Still, there are good reasons for thinking that those who want cotton are making a mistake, and will have to pay a much high price for it a few weeks hence than the price at which it is now being offered. Mr. Hester, superintendent of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, makes an interesting comparison of the crop of 1892 with that of the present season. The crop in 1892 amounted to 6,700,000 bales. The crop of this season is estimated to be about 6,500,000 bales. And yet, on last Saturday, 6,000 bales more of this year's crop had been marketed than had been marketed at a similar period in 1892. This fact would indicate that cotton has not been, and is not being held back.

All that keeps the price of cotton from advancing sharply is the belief of the purchasing interest that there is more cotton in the hands of planters and interior merchants than there is estimated to be. As soon as they discover that their belief is a mistaken one the price will advance, and the movement of cotton to the ports will be much more lively than it is at present.

Caracas, the capital and chief city of Venezuela, has a population of 70,000, less than that of Fall River. It is built on an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea level. It was founded in 1567. Caracas is an Indian name; the name of the Indians of the neighborhood which the Spanish pioneers affixed to the original title of the new town, Santiogo de Leon. In 1812, the year of the latest American war with Great Britain, an earthquake in Caracas buried 12,000 persons in the ruins of a part of the city. The date of this earthquake was March 26th.

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Notice of Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed by M. N. Levy and wife Elizabeth Levy to Walter Watson, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book B, No. 4, page 491, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, said County and State, the following described land, viz:

In Cross Creek Township, beginning at a stake on channel of Cross Creek, runs thence North 73 East 9 chains to Johnson's line, as it S 17 East 8 chains to a stump, his corner, thence N 55 East 22 chains to a stake, thence S 17 East 10 chains to a stake by a pine, thence N 73 East 14 chains to a stake at the head of a branch, thence with Strange's line S 6 West 14¼ chains, thence W 57 chains to channel of Cross Creek, thence as it to the beginning, containing 55 acres. It being a part of the Daniel Buxton land, and being the piece or parcel of land marked No. 2 in a survey made by D. G. McDuffie for Daniel Buxton, and adjoining the lands of the Wm. B. Wright tract, Daniel Buxton and Alex Graham, being the same tract of land conveyed to Matthew N. Levy by deed from Daniel Buxton the 6th day of January, 1886, and recorded in office of Register of Deeds for said county in Book L, No. 4, page 304.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Time of sale: Monday, January 20th, 1896.
WALTER WATSON, Mortgagee.
Dec. 17, 1895.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4: 8 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

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Condensed Schedule.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 57	.....	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....	.....

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.			A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	.....	6 35
Leave Goldsboro	2 55	.....	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	.....	10 00
	P. M.			A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	.....
Leave Florence	8 15	.....	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	.....	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	.....	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.			
	P. M.			A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	.....
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 48	.....	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.
Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.
Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M. Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.
Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M. Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.
Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.
Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:5 A M, daily, except Sunday.
Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.
Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.
Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.
J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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